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Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

In its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001, the General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General prepare an annual report on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration.

This, the first such annual report, focuses on commitments made in all chapters of the Declaration and on issues that were particularly salient over the past year, and pays particular attention to cross-cutting relationships among them. It contains a statistical annex that tracks the progress made in achieving the Millennium development goals, starting from a common baseline. The report also highlights the two themes designated for the current year: preventing armed conflict, and the treatment and prevention of major diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolutions 55/162 of 14 December 2000 and 56/95 of 14 December 2001, the General Assembly requested that I prepare an annual report on progress achieved by the United Nations system and Member States towards implementing the Millennium Declaration.

2. This, the first such annual report, focuses on commitments made in all chapters of the Declaration and on issues that were particularly salient over the past year, and pays particular attention to cross-cutting relationships among them. It contains a statistical annex that tracks the progress made in achieving the Millennium development goals, starting from a common baseline. The report also highlights the two themes designated for the current year: preventing armed conflict, and the treatment and prevention of major diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

3. The Millennium Declaration embodies the common vision of the Members of the United Nations for a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, in which all human beings can live better and safer lives. The events of the past year, however, have reminded us that, despite some signs of progress, the world community has a long way to go towards fulfilling the Declaration's goals. Our hopes of reaching those goals rest, more than ever, on the ability of Member States to take sustained individual and united action. In the paragraphs below I describe how far we have come, and what is needed to move further ahead.

II. Peace, security and disarmament

4. The commitments to peace, security and disarmament made in the Millennium Declaration are, above all, an expression of faith in the potential of international cooperation. To all who would abuse human rights, violate international law or use violence as a means to achieve their ends, these commitments send a strong warning: such actions will no longer be tolerated.

5. Almost exactly one year after the Declaration was adopted, however, this message received a defiant and horrifying answer. The 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks against the United States of America shocked the world. These attacks came at a time when peace was already under attack in places such as the Middle East, Afghanistan, Colombia and Central Africa. Since then, tensions have escalated further in the Middle East, on the South Asian subcontinent and elsewhere. Instead of moving towards achieving the goals of the Millennium Declaration, the world has seemed at times to be slipping backwards into more and more conflict.

6. In this complex and dangerous new environment, there nevertheless remain grounds for cautious optimism. 11 September 2001 shone a new spotlight on the vital importance of multilateral efforts to maintain international peace and security — reflected, perhaps, in the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations.

7. The events of 11 September 2001 gave new impetus to the resolve to take "concerted action against international terrorism" pledged in the Millennium Declaration. Terrorism strikes not only its immediate victims but also at the heart of what the United Nations stands for. It threatens sovereignty, democracy, human rights, the rule of law and other principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The Organization therefore has a vital interest, and a vital role to play, in the struggle against terrorism: in dissuading disaffected groups from embracing terrorism as a means of achieving their goals, in denying groups or individuals the means to carry out acts of terror, and in sustaining broad-based international cooperation.

8. For the international community to respond effectively, it is vital not only to suppress the financing, planning and implementation of terrorism but also to understand, and seek to ameliorate, the conditions that generate it. Terrorism is not the weapon of any one regional, cultural, religious or socio-economic group. It is an ancient strategy, found in almost all societies and often employed by the weak and disaffected against the strong. While it must be universally condemned, its motivation has to be carefully analysed in each specific context.

9. Immediately after 11 September, the Security Council adopted resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001), and General Assembly resolution 56/1. In adopting resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the Security Council for the first time imposed mandatory measures under Chapter VII of the Charter not against a State, its leaders, nationals or commodities, but against acts of terrorism worldwide and against terrorists themselves. In that resolution, the

Security Council exhorted, indeed obliged, Member States to take the necessary measures to bring to justice any persons involved in the planning, financing, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts. To that end, it established the Counter-Terrorism Committee and called upon Member States to report on their implementation of resolution 1373. As at 18 July 2002, 167 original and 47 supplemental reports had been submitted and are being reviewed, in partnership with the State concerned, by the expert advisers assisting the Committee. Technical assistance will be provided by the Committee, United Nations agencies and other States to facilitate implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001).

10. Another important part of the effort to combat terrorism is the work of the United Nations towards the establishment of the necessary legal framework for its prevention and suppression. Over the past four decades, many legal instruments have been adopted, adding up to a substantial body of jurisprudence in this area. There are 12 international conventions and a host of regional instruments that establish common counter-terrorism regimes, including extradition procedures, exchange of information and police and judicial cooperation. There is more to be done; for example, a comprehensive, global convention on terrorism has yet to be concluded. Many of the 12 existing conventions require additional signatures and ratifications — notably the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999)[1] and the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**,[2] together with its three protocols[3] — but existing instruments provide a strong basis on which to work.

11. Member States bear the primary responsibility in the fight against terrorism. They have a vital duty to prevent the conditions that give rise to terrorism from flourishing within their own borders. This duty requires actions above and beyond specific counter-terrorism measures. It calls for vigilance and public policy to avert resentment, disaffection and grievance among those segments of the population who might turn, in despair, to the tactic of terrorism. It requires curbing the flows of illicit weapons that might provide the disaffected with the means to perpetrate violence. The United Nations can and does assist Member States in the fulfilment of these duties — through development programming and assisting in crime prevention and drug control and in a host of other ways.

12. The United Nations contributes to the fight against terror in another essential way: by serving as the guardian of the Charter and the core values enshrined therein. Sadly, in some countries, the events of 11 September have been used as a pretext for the curtailment of human rights. No matter the circumstances, there are certain human rights that must be protected. The exigencies of the global fight against terror must never be accepted as an excuse for infringing upon the basic rights of individuals or groups. I have reminded Member States of this on a number of occasions, and will continue to do so. It is vital that we find ways to capitalize on the new sense of international commitment *without* undermining the core values of the Charter. The Millennium Declaration provides exactly the guidance that we need.

13. In the Declaration, Member States also resolved "to make the United Nations more effective in maintaining peace and security by giving it the resources and tools it needs for conflict prevention, the peaceful resolution of disputes, peacekeeping, post-conflict peace-building and reconstruction". I discuss the challenges of conflict prevention in the thematic chapter that follows, while focusing on peacekeeping and peace-building below and, in more detail, in my forthcoming annual report on the work of the Organization.

14. In the areas of **peacekeeping and peace-building**, the United Nations has registered some genuine successes. The United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) successfully established basic governmental institutions and public services and progressively transferred authority to the East Timorese leaders. In September 2002, East Timor will take its seat in the General Assembly as the newest Member State. That will be a proud day for the United Nations.

15. In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the United Nations has also played an important role in the gradual transfer of authority to the institutions of self-government in Kosovo, following the Assembly elections in 2001. In Sierra Leone, meanwhile, the United Nations has contributed to stabilization by helping to complete the disarmament process, reintegrate ex-combatants, conduct national elections, train the police force, and extend the Government's authority throughout the country.

16. The United Nations is also making a significant contribution to the post-Taliban transition in Afghanistan — although this is still in an early phase and endangered by a deteriorating security situation in the north, as well as the flagging support and attention of the international community. From the massive achievement of the humanitarian agencies in continuing to deliver aid to civilians even during the heaviest aerial bombardments of Operation Enduring Freedom, to the success of my Special Representative in bringing the parties to the table in Bonn and helping them to reach agreement on structures and a timetable for the transition, I have been extremely proud of the efforts of the United Nations. The recent conclusion of the Loya Jirga and the beginning of the second phase of the transition should enable the people of Afghanistan to feel some confidence in their future, for the first time in decades.

17. More generally, implementation of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809), known as the Brahimi report, has led to specific improvements in the capacity of Member States, the Secretariat and the wider United Nations system, to plan, manage and conduct peace operations throughout their life cycle. Significant additional resources for peacekeeping have been given to the Secretariat — allowing, notably, for more rapid deployment of stocks when a large new peacekeeping operation has to be organized.

18. There is much more to do, of course, to improve our capacity to maintain and build peace around the world. In particular, the increased support of Member States is vital in accelerating the deployment of personnel to the field and in helping with the logistical support, technical assistance and training that the United Nations provides for regional and subregional peacekeeping arrangements. More technical expertise and strengthened internal coordination mechanisms are required for United Nations activities in disarmament, demobilization and the reintegration of ex-combatants, including child soldiers. The continued absence of a dedicated capacity for peace-building within the Secretariat remains an impediment to better planning and coordination of peace-building activities, although a plan of action on how Headquarters can better support field-based peace-building has been developed and disseminated across the system.

19. Member States must also endeavour to make their support for the peacekeeping and peace-building activities of the United Nations more consistent and dependable. Less than six months ago, the international community vowed to avoid its previous mistake of abandoning the people of Afghanistan, which had enabled Al-Qaida to establish bases there at which they could plan, recruit for and perpetrate their shocking attacks. Such promises look increasingly hollow as the United Nations and its non-governmental partners struggle to raise the resources — including those already pledged by Governments — for vital programmes in that country. I hope we will not count ourselves among those who, having forgotten the mistakes of history, are destined to repeat them — whether in Afghanistan or the many other countries around the world in which the United Nations is currently engaged in peacekeeping and peace-building.

20. In May and June 2002, the world held its breath as tensions rose between India and Pakistan. This crisis, combined with compelling evidence of the possibility of nuclear, chemical or biological terrorism in the wake of the 11 September terrorist attacks, has made the importance of **eliminating weapons of mass destruction** clearer than ever. Perversely, however, the trends are not encouraging. Global military spending now exceeds US$ 800 billion a year, and the pace towards the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, in particular nuclear weapons, remains slow, leaving more than 30,000 such weapons in existence. (By contrast, the trade in major **conventional** arms has decreased slightly over the past year — but even this progress may not last, as the number of States importing military equipment is going up.)

21. On the positive side, the United States and the Russian Federation have completed reductions in their nuclear arsenals to the level of 6,000 strategic warheads each, as required under the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) I. On 24 May 2002, these two States also signed the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions, which commits them to reduce their strategic nuclear warheads to levels of between 1,700 and 2,200 over a period of 10 years. That Treaty is the first reached between the Russian Federation and the United States since the signing of the Treaty on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II) in 1993,[4] and as well as improving confidence between them, it is an important step towards the fulfilment of their obligations under

the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

22. Yet they and other States parties to the latter Treaty need to do more to translate the results achieved at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons into specific actions. The preparatory process for the 2005 Review Conference, which began in April 2002, provides an important opportunity to promote the full implementation and universality of the Treaty.

23. Strong support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty[5] was reaffirmed at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in November 2001. The Treaty has been open for signature for five years, but has not yet entered into force. Pending its entry into force, a moratorium on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and, indeed, nuclear explosions of any sort, should be maintained.

24. Efforts continue to implement the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction.[6] All 8.6 million chemical weapons declared by the United States, the Russian Federation, India and the Republic of Korea (declared possessor States parties) have been inventoried and are re-inspected on a regular basis. Although no consensus was reached on a biological weapons verification protocol, in November 2002 States parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction will continue their efforts to reach agreement on a multilateral approach to reinforce the ban on biological weapons.

25. Finally, a vital area for action is the control and disposal of surplus and illicit small arms and light weapons. At the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects held in July 2001, Member States agreed to develop laws, regulations and administrative procedures to control the production, export, import, transit or retransfer of small arms and light weapons. Essentially, States need the laws and institutions to prevent the illicit flows of arms and the legal might and political will to hold offenders accountable. In the meantime, the United Nations continues to support national programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and will work to circulate data on the import and export of these weapons.

Preventing armed conflict

26. Conflict prevention remains an often elusive but always central priority for the United Nations. As I have pointed out elsewhere, enumerating specific achievements in this area is next to impossible, since it requires an account of events that did not happen. Furthermore, in the many situations in which the United Nations or other agencies are engaged in quiet preventive action, success is contingent on discretion. Nevertheless, I believe that the work of the United Nations and its partners in countries such as Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Myanmar and Cyprus, to name but a few, has contributed to their greater stability.

27. Where the United Nations and others have failed to prevent conflict, however, the results have been blindingly obvious to all, and shattering for the victims. For many people around the world, the vision of peace contained in the Charter and the Millennium Declaration is no more than that. It is a vision of what might be but what is not. In fact, it is a revelation of how greatly we have failed the many millions of people who live in a world still afflicted by conflict, lack of development and the absence of human rights and democracy. Life for particular communities and, in some cases, the people of Bosnia, Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Colombia, Afghanistan, Israel, the occupied Palestinian territory, and many other war-stricken places around the world has been and, in some cases still is, more akin to the anarchic state of nature depicted by Thomas Hobbes than to the noble aspirations embodied in the Charter and the Millennium Declaration.

28. We need no reminding of the costs of this failure. They have been enormous, not only in the millions of lives lost and livelihoods shattered but also in the corrosion of economies, institutions and prospects for the future. Instead of being freed from the scourge of war, whole generations have been swallowed up by it. In the past year, rather than making progress towards peace, it seems that we have endured significant, disquieting setbacks: the ever deepening spiral of violence, bitterness and despair in the Middle East, the rise in tensions between India and Pakistan, the reversals for peace in Colombia and Liberia, and the

shocking terrorist attacks against the United States on 11 September 2001.

29. To what can we attribute the discrepancy between vision and reality? A Chinese proverb holds that it is difficult to find money for medicine, but easy to find it for a coffin. Unfortunately, the same has been true of conflict prevention. As I detailed in my recent **report on the prevention of armed conflict** (A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1), the international community has been more willing and able to absorb the enormous costs of conflict than to generate the will and foresight to prevent it.

30. Our challenge is to reverse this — not only to recognize but also to act upon the fact that it is frequently easier, usually more humane and always less costly to deal with conflict by preventing it rather than to face its tragic consequences once it has erupted. The key requirement if we are to transform the promise of prevention into practice is, as I emphasized in the above-mentioned report, political will on the part of national governments. It is with them that the primary responsibility for prevention lies. The United Nations can contribute in a significant way to averting the eruption or re-eruption of violent conflict, but only if the authorities in the countries concerned are committed to peace.

31. It cannot be in the interests of a representative and honest government to allow latent conflict to fester unchecked. Indeed, it is the responsibility of governments to avoid the risk of conflict through equitable public policies and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights standards. **Sovereignty brings with it the fundamental responsibility to protect the physical security and the civil, political, social and cultural rights of citizens.** In support of national governments, the United Nations, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector entities each have a role to play.

32. A second requirement in closing the gap between vision and reality is **capacity**. Many States want to protect their citizens but lack the means to do so. Many regional and non-governmental organizations aspire, but are not equipped, to play their proper role. The United Nations, too, needs capacity and resources if it is to fulfil its conflict prevention potential. Just as domestic public health systems do not rely on emergency rooms alone but instead make substantial investments in the facilities and knowledge necessary to prevent ill-health, so the international conflict management system can and must invest in capacities for **structural and operational** prevention at all levels, from local to national, from regional to international and from bilateral to multilateral.

33. We need to make the development of conflict prevention capacity a true priority, at both the local and national level. This entails the creation and nurturing of civil society and of mechanisms and institutions that allow for public dialogue, the peaceful resolution of tensions, the rule of law and the equitable allocation of resources and opportunity. The management of inequality and diversity is a particular challenge for national governments. Measures to achieve this might include the establishment of human rights and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. As part of the efforts to implement my report on conflict prevention, the United Nations has worked with Member States on a series of projects to strengthen the skills and capacities of national governmental officials and civil society counterparts. Progress on these fronts is of little use, however, if it is not accompanied by efforts to reduce corruption and promote good governance.

34. Efforts to bolster national prevention capacity are not always enough. The regional and subregional environment can be the difference between conflict management and conflict mismanagement. All too often, subregional conflicts spill over from one country into another. Regional organizations are often best placed to prevent conflicts in their own neighbourhoods and can use a range of conflict prevention tools. For example, the Association of South-East Asian Nations focuses on economic integration and "quiet dialogue", whereas the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe has been successful with confidence-building measures which focus on the question of minorities. The biennial high-level consultations held between the United Nations and regional organizations have discussed conflict prevention and ways to share lessons and forge more effective partnerships in this area. The United Nations is also continuing to help regional organizations to equip themselves better for this vital task.

35. At the international level, many of the recommendations in my report on conflict prevention addressed the question of capacity and resources. I

welcome the debates and supportive resolutions from both the Security Council and the General Assembly in response to the report. I look forward to hearing the further reactions of the General Assembly. Meanwhile, the recommendations that fall within my own authority are being implemented. For instance, prevention concerns are now taken into account in the United Nations development planning process at the country level. Global coordination is also under way as United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies work together to integrate a conflict prevention perspective into all their activities.

36. Meaningful conflict prevention requires vision and the concrete expression of political will, namely, resources. Vision is plentiful, but I cannot say the same about resources. It is never easy to pay in the present for something that may or may not happen in the future. Nor is it easy for developed, donor countries to pay sufficient attention to simmering problems in developing countries. Indeed, the mistake was made once before of dismissing a threat to world peace as "a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing". That mistake led to the deadliest and most destructive war in recorded history. From its ashes rose the United Nations, with its vision of a future that could and would be different. That vision, however, remains elusive and, on 11 September 2001, the consequences of ignoring tomorrow's problems elsewhere in favour of today's problems at home were once again made dramatically and devastatingly clear. The events of that day, and their global repercussions, will remain high on the agenda and in the memory for some time to come.

37. I hope that the right lessons will be drawn from the experience of 11 September and that the vision of an international system for effective and timely conflict prevention will become, at last, a reality. The successes of conflict prevention are famously hard to quantify. But not everything that is unquantifiable is unimportant. We neglect that lesson at our peril.

III. Development and poverty eradication: the Millennium development goals

38. The development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration express the resolve of the world's political leaders to free their "fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty", to make the right to development "a reality for everyone" and to free "the entire human race from want". We confront a world divided between rich and poor as never before in human history. Around one sixth of humanity has achieved levels of well-being that were impossible to contemplate even a few decades back. At the same time, another one sixth of humanity struggles for daily survival, in a life-and-death battle against disease, hunger and environmental catastrophe. In between are around four billion people in developing countries who no longer live right on the cliff-edge of disaster, but who remain very far from the security, capabilities and material well-being enjoyed by the peoples of the developed world.

39. The prospects for meeting the Millennium development goals given current trends are decidedly mixed, with marked differences between and within regions. Progress in East Asia and parts of South Asia has been sufficient in recent years to give hope — if it can continue to be made — of broad success in meeting many or all of the goals. Yet progress in parts of Latin America is slow, while much of sub-Saharan Africa and large parts of Central Asia are hardly advancing at all — or even worse, are falling back dramatically.

40. For the world as a whole, **extreme income poverty** (defined by a dollar-per-day threshold) has declined from around 29 per cent of the developing world population in 1990 to 23 per cent in 1999 (see annex). That puts the developing world, as a whole, close to target for meeting the objective of halving the poverty rate by 2015, but this is largely because of significant progress in one region. The global measure obscures the vast and troubling regional variation. While extreme poverty in East Asia and the Pacific has already declined roughly by one half — from 28 per cent in 1990 to 14 per cent in 1999 — all other regions are falling far short of the target. In sub-Saharan Africa, home to around 300 million people living in absolute poverty in 1999, the poverty rate had hardly declined at all in the 10 years prior to them. Faster progress was recorded in South Asia, but was too slow to achieve the target by 2015.

41. The progress made towards the achievement of the other goals is equally varied. East Asia has been quite successful in reducing the proportion of people who **suffer** from hunger, while Africa's malnutrition rate has hardly budged. In fact, the estimated number of undernourished Africans *rose* by 27 million during

the 1990s. Almost all regions have made progress in achieving **universal primary education** but, again, the rates of improvement are much too slow in many parts of the developing world to achieve the goal for education by 2015, with sub-Saharan Africa starting from the lowest net enrolment ratios and making slow progress. Moreover, **gender inequalities** at all levels of education continue to hinder economic development and social equity. This gap is important because countries that recognize the rights of women not only acknowledge our common human dignity they also can double their capacities, benefiting from the energies and insights of the other half of their population. Fortunately, the world has been making progress in opening opportunities for women to engage in wage employment. Gender parity in political power, at least as reflected in representation in parliaments, is still, however, far from being realized. No country has reached parity and only 10 countries have reached or exceeded the 30 per cent target called for by the Economic and Social Council in 1990.

42. Most horrific of all are the statistics for **child mortality**. Millions of children continue to die unnecessarily each year for lack of health care, clean water, a safe indoor environment or adequate nutrition. While the world has committed itself to reducing child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015, the current rate of progress is on track for a reduction by only one fourth. The under-five child mortality rate varies from 4 per 1,000 live births in some countries to over 300 in others. While virtually all countries made at least some progress in reducing child mortality between 1990 and 1999, the change was barely perceptible in the staggering death rates of children in Africa (see annex), reflecting the resurgence of malaria and the direct and indirect effects of the interlocking pandemics of AIDS and tuberculosis. A similarly dreadful picture emerges for **maternal mortality**, with the two regions with the highest rates, sub-Saharan Africa and south-central Asia, making insufficient progress to meet the target in 2015.

43. For the past decade, the record of social and economic progress in **small island developing States** has been mixed, while their environmental and other vulnerabilities have persisted. These states received less official development assistance, as a proportion of their national income, but many succeeded in making up for this by diversifying their economies into tourism, banking and light industry. The 24 **land-locked States**, alas, have not fared so well. They too have suffered from a fall in official development assistance (ODA) as a percentage of their national income, and the 15 for which data are available have also experienced declines in real per capita income.

44. Although much of the developing world, especially outside East Asia, is falling short of achieving the Millennium development goals, our most urgent concerns are naturally directed towards the poorest of the poor. Hundreds of millions of impoverished people, especially in sub-Saharan Africa but also parts of Asia and Latin America, are caught in a poverty trap — where poverty feeds on itself by breeding disease, malnutrition, child labour, conflict and environmental catastrophe, which in turn breed more poverty. Some optimists may argue, from the success stories in Asia and elsewhere, that the poorest of the poor will be able to take care of themselves if they can get their own house in order. Alas, many are prevented from doing so by factors far outside their control.

45. With 13 years to go to the target date, virtually all parts of the world still have a chance to meet most or all of the goals but the key lesson of the past decade is that success will not happen by itself. There is no autopilot, no magic of the marketplace, no rising tide of the global economy that will lift all boats, guaranteeing that the goals will be reached by 2015. They will only be reached if the right national and international economic conditions are achieved, and the necessary financial resources mobilized. A much larger effort is needed from all actors, working together in a true global partnership in which all partners have mutual responsibilities and commitments and accept mutual accountability. This was recognized implicitly in the mandate for negotiations on trade agreed at the **Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization**, held at Doha in November 2001, and explicitly in the Monterrey Consensus, adopted at the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002. Both agreements suggest that development is now higher on the agenda of developed countries than it has been in the recent past.

46. The Doha mandate laid the foundation for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations in which the concerns of developing countries and their participation in the multilateral trading system should, for the first time, be given priority. The international

community still has a long way to go in securing an open, equitable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system. The Doha mandate, if fulfilled, should allow developing countries to benefit much more from the international trading system than they have done up to now.

47. The **International Conference on Financing for Development** forged a consensus on the policies needed to mobilize domestic and international resources, and on the need to increase the quantity and quality of aid, while improving the coherence of the monetary, financial and trading systems. If they live up to the commitments given at Doha and Monterrey, donor countries will no longer be taking away with one hand what they give to developing countries with the other.

48. The Monterrey Consensus recognizes that developing countries have the primary responsibility for their own development, and that good governance and a sound, development-friendly economic strategy are paramount. It also reaffirms the need for an economic environment that is conducive to private investment and economic growth. This will require a business climate that enables national economies to attract responsible long-term capital from abroad and foster innovation, entrepreneurship and new industries, including in the area of information and communications, so that the poorest countries can diversify away from the narrow range of primary commodities that have formed the overwhelming basis of their export trade. Developing countries will also have to invest heavily — in most cases much more heavily than in the past — to meet the basic human needs of good health, adequate nutrition, schooling, access to basic amenities such as water and sanitation, gender equality and environmental sustainability. Health, education, nutrition, water and sanitation, environmental sustainability: these are not costs to be minimized in a budget or luxuries that can be delayed until an economy becomes rich. Rather, they are the indispensable investments that every society needs to make *today* in its economic future — that is, in the capacity of its children to grow up as productive members of the world economy.

49. Developing countries are taking these responsibilities very seriously — as Africa, for example, has shown with the New Partnership for Africa's Development. But even the best efforts of developing countries to break out of the cycle of poverty, ignorance, disease, violence and environmental degradation are likely to be insufficient unless they can count on the support of the international community. That is the other side of the partnership.

50. Several pledges made at Monterrey will, if fulfilled, at last begin to reverse the long decline in ODA. ODA declined for about two decades as a percentage of gross national product (GNP), reaching its lowest level ever — 0.22 per cent — in 1997 and again, shamefully, in 2001, when this corresponded to a total of US$ 51 billion. Only five countries met the 0.7 per cent target in 2001 — with one (Denmark) giving as much as 1 per cent of its GNP — while others gave as little as 0.1 per cent. The announcements made at Monterrey would lead to an increase of at least US$ 12 billion per year by 2006. This is an important step but it still falls far short of the additional US$ 50 billion needed to give developing countries a fair chance of meeting the Millennium development goals.

51. Meeting the eighth Millennium development goal (**a global partnership for development**) will involve finding new ways — based on **new science and technology** — to address the specific conditions facing the poorest of the poor. Rich and poor countries must work together to find new solutions to the health, nutritional and environmental problems that keep so many hundreds of millions locked in the poverty trap. In some cases, this will mean using existing technologies more effectively — ensuring, for instance, that the health systems of the poorest countries receive the life-saving drugs needed to fight AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other killers. There are, however, many challenges — such as the climatic and ecological conditions facing peasant farmers in Africa — for which current technologies provide no adequate solution, and new technologies derived from current scientific advances will be needed — for instance, new seeds and new farming strategies that produce hardier, more drought-resistant and higher-yielding crops, and that do so in a way that bolsters soil productivity. If crop productivity can be raised, then the harrowing deforestation of tropical regions can be slowed, since impoverished farmers will no longer have to spill over into increasingly marginal lands to compensate for the loss of soil fertility in traditional locations. Similarly, the breathtaking advances in biomedical sciences are putting new drugs and vaccines for malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS within reach.

52. The developed countries, through a wide range of channels, will have to help close the gaps in finance that now stand in the way of life-saving health care, universal education, adequate nutrition and sustainable use of ecosystems. The financing gaps are enormous when compared to the incomes of the intended beneficiaries, but very modest in relation to the incomes of the potential donors. Indeed, all indications suggest that these goals could be achieved for an outlay well within the 0.7 per cent of GNP that the high-income world is nominally committed to earmark for development assistance.

53. International efforts are under way to help make debt sustainable and avoid it becoming a drag on development. The **heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) debt initiative** has started to bring some US$ 41 billion worth of debt relief to 26 countries. But between the end of 2000 and the end of April 2002, only four more countries had reached their decision points under the initiative — which is when a country's eligibility and the amount of debt relief are determined and debt relief starts flowing. Moreover, by end-April 2002, only five countries had moved on to the completion point, which is when the remainder of the pledged relief is delivered unconditionally and irrevocably. Additional measures are needed so that countries qualify for the full amount of debt relief as expeditiously as possible. Moreover, the recent slowdown in the world economy and the low commodity prices have increased the amount of debt relief that is required to reach sustainable debt levels. Additional flexibility is necessary to take these factors into account and to reduce debt to sustainable levels. HIPC is already threatened by the low level of funding of the HIPC Trust Fund and further efforts by the international community are needed to mobilize the resources necessary to implement the initiative fully.

54. In the short term, however, the prospect of making progress towards achieving the Millennium development goals has suffered, for most developing countries, from the largest and most abrupt setback to the world economy in at least a decade, and is further blighted by forecasts that the recovery will be slow, with the developing countries lagging behind.

55. The slow growth raises domestic pressures for increased protectionism, which could make matters even worse. It is vital that the political will manifested at Doha is not allowed to dissipate. Unfortunately, the signals given by some developed countries in 2002 are not encouraging. The Doha development agenda must not be derailed by the adoption of protectionist measures, whether they be barriers to imports or subsidies to domestic producers. The developed countries must live up to the market principles about which they so eloquently preach to the poor. If they continue to maintain barriers against such products as textiles and apparel from low-income countries — denying these countries the chance to export new competitive manufactures and services — and if they continue to spend around US$ 1 billion per day on agricultural subsidies — thereby pricing poor countries' agricultural exports out of world markets, while leaving less of their own taxpayers' money available for development assistance — then the poor will remain imprisoned in their poverty, and hopes of achieving the Millennium development goals will be dashed.

56. I have initiated, within the United Nations system, a Millennium campaign, which aims to place the goals in the forefront of public consciousness throughout the world and to ensure that they are the focus of global *action*. Within that campaign, the Millennium Project will draw upon a global network of expertise, from both within and outside the United Nations system, to help identify the strategies that can best ensure success. It is my fervent hope that this exercise will spur all of us on to greater effort and creativity in the vital task of ensuring that economic progress benefits the poor as well as the rich. The present report is only a first step.

Fighting disease to meet the Millennium development goals

57. Infectious diseases continue to reverse development gains throughout the world, reducing life expectancy and cutting productivity and income. In adopting the Millennium Declaration, 189 Heads of State resolved to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other major diseases by 2015. One year later, Member States reaffirmed their commitment to fight HIV/AIDS by unanimously endorsing, at the twenty-sixth special session of the General Assembly held in June 2001, the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (Assembly resolution S-26/2, annex). The boldness and scope of the Declaration reflect both global recognition of the pervasive, destructive impact of AIDS and the belief

that AIDS can be reversed through a combination of strengthened national responses and intensified global action.

58. By December 2001, 40 million people throughout the world were living with HIV, and another 20 million had died from AIDS. While a few countries have had some success in limiting and even reversing their national epidemics, the global picture remains daunting. In 2001, 5 million people were newly infected and 3 million died of the disease. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be the region most affected by the epidemic, with 28 million people living with HIV and accounting for close to 80 per cent of AIDS deaths and most new HIV infections in 2001. The situation is critical also in the Caribbean, which has the second highest HIV adult prevalence rate; Asia and the Pacific, where dangerous localized epidemics threaten to spread widely in some of the world's most populous countries; and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the regions in which the epidemic is currently growing at the fastest rate. Despite the continuing rapid spread of the epidemic, HIV prevention programmes reach fewer than 20 per cent of those at high risk of infection, and only a small fraction of those who need them have access to treatments to attack HIV, prevent opportunistic illnesses or alleviate pain.

59. **Prevention works**. As evidence, I need only draw your attention to the fact that HIV prevalence rates have declined in Uganda and Thailand for some years, thanks to comprehensive prevention efforts that include political leadership, the reduction of stigma and discrimination and a focus on the young. In Cambodia, a large-scale education and prevention programme which includes promotion of condom use and steps to counter stigma and reduce vulnerability, has led to a significant decline in HIV infection in adults.

60. Wherever HIV transmission has been reduced, the most **spectacular reductions have occurred among young people**. An estimated 6,000 new HIV infections — almost one half of the total — occur each day among young people aged 15 to 24. HIV prevention for young people is an important priority in many national AIDS strategies, but most countries appear to lack clear, time-bound targets for young people. Many countries have expanded general sex education and life skills education in schools, and have revised curricula and strengthened teacher training. Others have invested in peer education and strengthening the role of the family. Too few young people obtain the HIV prevention services they need to reduce their risk of infection. According to the United Nations Children's Fund, in some sub-Saharan African countries nearly three out of four young women aged 15 to 19 years are unaware of how to prevent HIV transmission. While prevalence rates escalate in Central Asia, 10 per cent or fewer adolescents aged 15 to 19 years have ever heard of AIDS.

61. An especially important form of prevention focuses on the 800,000 infections transmitted annually from **mothers to their newborn infants**. We must see this as an ethical imperative. Furthermore, it is technically possible. Many Governments currently support small-scale projects providing care, support and treatment services to HIV-positive women, including preventive antiretroviral treatment. In order to come close to addressing the needs of the 2.5 million pregnant women each year who are HIV-positive, this coverage needs to be greatly expanded, voluntary counselling and testing services — the critical entry point to such programmes — have to be strengthened, and safe infant-feeding by HIV-infected mothers must become a reality.

62. A decisive contribution can also be made by **new technologies**. A safe and effective preventive AIDS vaccine, accessible to all, is the best hope for ending the AIDS epidemic, but even if current research programmes were speeded up, a vaccine would not be available on a large scale before the end of the decade. Research has made steady progress, but the peculiarities of the AIDS virus make finding a vaccine a complex, expensive and drawn-out process. Work has already begun on how to implement vaccination programmes in order to reduce delay in making a useable vaccine widely available once it exists. Microbicides are another potential prevention technology that could change the landscape of HIV/AIDS prevention. Further research into microbicides, intended to prevent infection with HIV and other bacterial and viral sexually transmitted infections, is proceeding. More investment is needed to make them acceptable, effective and affordable.

63. **Expanding access to care and treatment**. All effective HIV/AIDS responses must include a mix of prevention, care and treatment. They are inextricably linked. Marked progress has been made in the availability of antiretroviral and other essential drugs. This has been achieved through intense treatment advocacy, generic competition and a wider

commitment to differential pricing by the pharmaceutical industry. The vast majority of people affected by HIV/AIDS in poor countries are, however, still deprived of such medicines — only 230,000 people living with HIV in developing countries, of the 6 million who qualify, have such access (half of them in Brazil). The reduction of mortality and morbidity owing to the increased availability of antiretrovirals is particularly notable in Brazil, and will soon be apparent in other countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Asia which have committed themselves to providing these drugs. Significantly reduced prices for medicines make access to treatment a reasonable expectation in poor countries, but to make this a reality, additional resources — far beyond current flows — are still needed and health-system capacity needs to be strengthened.

64. **Addressing stigma and discrimination.** Widespread stigma and discrimination remain major obstacles to turning back the HIV/AIDS epidemic, despite the existence of national laws promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms. Mounting evidence shows that protection of people's rights is critical to an effective long-term response to the epidemic. Providing information, education and health care, as well as protection against discrimination and violence, is essential if vulnerability is to be reduced. This has been central to effective AIDS response in Uganda.

65. The care of **children orphaned by HIV/AIDS** must have a high priority. Their numbers are rapidly increasing, most dramatically in Africa. Not only are they at additional risk of malnutrition, illness, abuse, child labour and sexual exploitation, but they are also too often likely to experience discrimination. Many are even denied schooling.

66. **Supporting effective prevention and treatment measures for malaria and tuberculosis.** Malaria has long been recognized as a potentially fatal disease, but access to preventive and palliative treatments is still expanding much too slowly. The Roll Back Malaria initiative, established in 1998 by the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank, identifies four main interventions to reduce the burden of malaria in Africa: insecticide-treated nets; prompt access to effective treatments in or near the home; provision of anti-malarial drugs to symptom-free pregnant women in high transmission areas; and improved forecasting and prevention so as to enhance the speed and effectiveness of the response to epidemics. Governments, in collaboration with the private sector and the donor community, must strengthen national capacities to deliver these measures.

67. Control of Tuberculosis has made significant progress since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration. Expansion of the directly observed treatment short course (DOTS) strategy came into use in 148 countries. A strategic framework to decrease the burden of tuberculosis and HIV has been published and joint strategies for the control of HIV and tuberculosis are being tested. In 2001, the first Stop TB Partners' Forum, held in Washington, D.C., resulted in the Washington Declaration to Stop Tuberculosis and the launch of the Global Plan to Stop TB. The Global Tuberculosis Drug Facility, commencing in 2001, is now ensuring supplies of tuberculosis drugs in qualifying countries worldwide, in order to provide treatment for up to 11.6 million patients over the next five years.

68. **Mobilizing the global response.** The **advocacy campaign** of the past few years, raising awareness and providing information, has unleashed powerful political and social forces in response to the AIDS epidemic. Increasingly, presidents and prime ministers have demonstrated their personal commitment to the fight against AIDS, often leading the growing numbers of national AIDS councils coordinating and boosting national responses. International groups as diverse as the African Union (formerly, the Organization of African Unity), the Group of Eight leading industrialized countries, the World Social Forum and the World Economic Forum are recognizing the need to counter AIDS as fundamental to development, progress and security.

69. Increased political commitment has led to vastly **greater resources**, within national budgets, by the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into debt relief, and through bilateral and multilateral assistance. This amounts to about US$ 3 billion in 2002 — nearly twice the amount spent on AIDS in developing countries two years ago, but far short of estimated needs of about US$ 10 billion annually by 2005. A concerted, global effort must be made to bridge the US$ 7 billion gap.

70. Most affected countries have begun to increase their domestic investment in HIV/AIDS programmes. At the special summit meeting on HIV/AIDS, convened by the Organization of African Unity at

Abuja in April 2001, African Governments pledged to strengthen their response to AIDS and other diseases by allocating at least 15 per cent of their national spending to health. This would be a significant increase in spending. The Governments of Botswana, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda and South Africa have all recently announced major increases in budgetary allocations for HIV/AIDS.

71. Donor funding — currently two thirds of HIV/AIDS spending — has increased sixfold since 1998. Despite this positive step towards addressing the global funding gap and the potential of the newly established Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the mobilization of additional resources remains a key challenge.

72. Broad-based **mobilization of the United Nations system** has intensified in the process of helping countries implement the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS. Co-sponsors of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) — the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Labour Organization — have all scaled up and prioritized HIV/AIDS programmes and significantly increased their resources to support the response to HIV/AIDS. Even before the special session of the General Assembly on the subject, the United Nations system had drawn up a global strategy and a United Nations system strategic plan for HIV/AIDS covering the activities of 29 United Nations organizations and agencies. Rapid implementation of the plan, guided by the Declaration of Commitment, is under way with the support of the UNAIDS secretariat, a broker of policy, technical assistance and strategic information.

73. The depth and impact of the AIDS epidemic highlight the need for a **broad-based, community-wide approach**. In responding to AIDS, we should therefore be committed to uniting Governments, faith-based, cultural and community groups, employers, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and the business sector for concerted action. The best results are seen in countries that have adopted a multisectoral approach, across the whole of government, built on partnerships. People living with HIV/AIDS are one of the greatest potential resources in national and global responses to the epidemic.

74. **The way forward.** It is most important that everyone understand that achieving the Millennium development goal of halting and reversing AIDS will require continuing bold and innovative action on a number of fronts, including:

(a) **Establishing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS as a framework for action and accountability** based on time-bound, measurable targets to guide the response at all levels;

(b) **Scaling up national responses**, focusing expanded human and financial resources on what we know works, moving from a project-based to a programme-based approach that involves multisectoral partnerships;

(c) **Promoting human rights and reducing stigma and discrimination** through enforceable measures;

(d) **Focusing on the young** during all stages of the epidemic;

(e) **Raising the resources necessary to get the job done**, and to scale up prevention, care, support and treatment initiatives as capacity expands. Without a much greater mobilization of resources, the way forward will be nothing but a dead end.

IV. Protecting our common environment

75. Ten years after the convening of the first Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, the state of the world's environment remains fragile. Achievement of the seventh Millennium development goal, that of ensuring environmental sustainability, is, if anything, receding rather than getting closer.

76. Globally, we are improving our record at protecting biodiversity, complying with chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) consumption agreements (as in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer) and using energy more efficiently. Yet, we have also allowed a global net loss in forestry, seen little change in reducing indoor air pollution (caused by using solid fuels for heating and cooking) in developing countries, and have failed to bring into

force the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.[7]

77. Many regions of the world, including fast-growing East Asia, stand at risk of environmental crisis in the years ahead. Several regions face the prospect of water shortages, as underground aquifers are depleted and the process of diverting rivers for irrigation, power and drinking water reaches ecological limits. Soil nutrient depletion threatens many impoverished rural livelihoods, especially in Africa and parts of Asia. Tropical deforestation continued at a rapid rate in the 1990s, even after the world began to appreciate the vital ecosystem functions performed by tropical forests. Latin America, in particular, has failed to stop high levels of deforestation, which degrades ecosystems irreversibly. And of course the whole world bears the enormous risks from long-term climate change, induced mainly by the reliance on fossil fuels, although the consequences may well end up being much worse in the poor regions, which contributed least to the problem.

78. Since the late nineteenth century, the temperature of the Earth's surface has increased by about 1 degree Fahrenheit. Deforestation, increased dependence on fossil fuels for transport, and the expansion of industrial production and mining have all contributed to the rise in emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, increasing the planet's propensity to trap heat. The major tool that the international community has to combat further climate change is the **Kyoto Protocol**. Japan and the European Union have recently ratified the Protocol, but many countries that contributed significantly to past pollution levels have yet to do so.

79. Both industrialized and developing countries can cooperate to reduce emissions globally through, among other measures, environmentally sound technology transfers, emissions trading and ending subsidies and tax incentives for fossil fuels. Developed countries also need to assist those developing countries that are most vulnerable to climate change to adapt their economies. More efforts are needed to educate the public on environmental issues, to gather better data on climate change and to absorb carbon, for example, by planting trees.

80. Member States still need to take action to fulfil the commitments that they made at Rio de Janeiro 10 years ago. In 2002, as we approach the **World Summit on Sustainable Development**, I have been urging Member States to assign priority to five key areas: **water and sanitation; energy; health; agriculture; and biodiversity**. Water management strategies must reduce leakage and waste, in particular in agriculture, to achieve "more crop per drop"; energy must be used more efficiently and a higher proportion of it drawn from renewable sources; access to safe drinking water, sanitation and affordable, clean energy must be expanded to reach the billions who are now suffering without them; health risks must be reduced through improved sanitation methods, immunization and the safe disposal of toxic waste; agricultural practices must be reformed to end land degradation and increase productivity; and biodiversity must be preserved through a much more rigorously selective exploitation of natural resources, combined with the provision of alternative solutions for communities whose current livelihoods depend on unsustainable practices.

81. If we add, as we must, the resources that making progress will require, committed action on these five priorities will offer all human beings the opportunity to rehabilitate our precious Earth and to live in sustainable prosperity — not just in our lifetimes, but in our children's, too.

V. Human rights, democracy and good governance

82. There have been advances and setbacks in the global protection of human rights over the past two years. Achievements include holding perpetrators of egregious human rights abuses accountable, including two former heads of State. Progress in the protection of human rights, however, has been compromised by violations of the rights of refugees and internally displaced persons, by a series of horrendous terrorist attacks, and by the spread of discriminatory laws and practices.

83. An important achievement in the past year has been the entry into force of the Statute of the **International Criminal Court** on 1 July 2002. It is the first permanent court capable of investigating and bringing to justice individuals who commit genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Although the jurisdiction of the Court is not retroactive, the establishment of the Court provides a permanent forum

for accountability for the gravest human rights abuses that occur after 1 July 2002.

84. The Court will only exercise jurisdiction when national courts are unable or unwilling to do so. The Court neither removes the responsibility of States for holding human rights abusers accountable, nor does it undermine their ability to do so. What it does do is provide international recourse when States fail to prosecute and punish war crimes and crimes against humanity. As at July 2002, 75 Member States have ratified the Rome Statute but 6 significant countries with a combined population of 3 billion have neither signed nor ratified it. It is important that they do so as early as possible, since the universality of the Court is critical to its long-term effectiveness. The recent debate about the jurisdiction of the Court in hypothetical cases involving the personnel of non-parties to the Statute employed in peacekeeping operations established or organized by the United Nations appeared for a moment to confront the Security Council with a stark choice between international accountability and the viability of peacekeeping operations. In the end, a solution was found which preserves both, and which has helped to clarify the complementarity of the Court with national courts. The underlying clash of principles remains unresolved, however, and may well resurface in the future.

85. Despite the controversy surrounding the **World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance**, held at Durban, South Africa, from 31 August to 8 September 2001, progress was made in advancing rights in the following areas: the administration of justice; national human rights institutions; education and awareness-raising; and establishment of policies and practices in the fields of employment, health and the environment. In order to build on the progress made at the Conference, States need to implement the measures of prevention, education and protection that they committed themselves to at Durban. In this context, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination[8] is a powerful instrument for ending racism and intolerance, and universal adherence to and full implementation of that Convention is crucial.

86. Efforts to strengthen democracy should be linked to human rights and good governance. For democracy to function effectively, the outcome of free and fair elections must be accepted and respected by all parties, and the winners must respect and protect the rights of the losers. An independent judiciary and a free press help to ensure these democratic processes. There is no country that could not improve on its democratic processes by increasing and broadening participation, ensuring transparent political processes and eliminating discrimination. Despite the progress made in many regions over the past decade, we are now witnessing reversals to some of those democratic gains and, in many parts of the world, economic crisis is putting democracy to the test.

87. Good governance also underpins successful democracies, and fighting corruption is a precondition for good governance. Corruption undermines public trust, and hinders political, economic and sustainable development. The Ad Hoc Committee on the negotiation of a Convention against Corruption is expected to complete its negotiations by the end of 2003. I wish to stress the importance of finalizing a draft convention that will strengthen the international legal framework to combat corruption.

88. An important step was taken on 22 December 2000 towards fulfilment of the pledge given in the Millennium Declaration to "combat all forms of violence against women and to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". On that date, an Optional Protocol to the Convention[9] entered into force, which: (a) gives individual women, in States that have ratified the protocol, access to justice at the international level; (b) helps States to meet their commitments under the Convention by encouraging changes in national law and procedures; and (c) allows the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women to initiate inquiry procedures for situations of grave or systematic violations of women's rights.

89. In the past year, the need to protect national security in the face of terrorism has posed a substantial challenge to Member States. There is evidence that individuals have been tortured, ill-treated and deported, and that asylum-seekers have been sent back to their countries of origin without sufficient effort being made to determine whether they are in fact bona fide refugees with a well-founded fear of persecution. Security must not come at the expense of human rights, and neither individuals nor groups should have to endure discriminatory treatment based on race, colour, descent, or national or ethnic origin. In fact, it is by

promoting greater respect for human rights, along with democracy and social justice, that we will contribute to the prevention of terror.

VI. Protecting the vulnerable

90. While there have been some improvements in protecting civilians in complex emergencies, persistent instability and conflict continue to displace civilians all over the world. Children, moreover, remain particularly vulnerable to conflict situations, recruitment as soldiers and a range of other failures of protection.

91. Protracted fighting, lack of a sustained political settlement and ongoing instability have forcibly **displaced over 20 million people worldwide**, with over 5 million refugees or internally displaced people in Africa alone. Yet in 2001 there were no major refugee emergencies on a scale comparable to the 1990s, and around 700,000 refugees and internally displaced persons returned home in Eastern Africa, South-Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South Asia. Positive developments in Afghanistan, East Timor and Sierra Leone enabled many to return to their homes in these countries and should lead to further returns in the future.

92. Member States have pledged, and have been encouraged by the Security Council, to facilitate safe and unimpeded humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. This remains a major challenge, although there are some successes. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for example, the United Nations has separated more than 1,000 former combatants and their families from the larger civilian refugee population and transferred them to a new location. These efforts are essential to preserving the civilian nature of refugee camps, and to ensuring the safety and security of refugees and surrounding host populations.

93. More progress is needed on burden-sharing. The costs associated with hosting large numbers of asylum-seekers remain onerous, in particular in the countries of first asylum in the developing world. These costs go considerably beyond the economic burden of offering asylum to include security concerns, inter-State tensions, irregular migration, social and political unrest and environmental damage. I urge Member States to assist countries of first asylum through increased responsibility-sharing arrangements, strengthened protection partnerships with civil society, the integration of refugee issues into national and regional development agendas and the promotion of resettlement.

94. The rapid growth in the number of **older people** worldwide has created an unprecedented global demographic revolution. The proportion of the world's population aged 60 years and over is increasing more rapidly than in any previous era. In 1950, there were about 200 million people aged 60 years and over throughout the world. There are now about 629 million and, by 2025, the number is expected to reach 2 billion.

95. This trend is particularly significant because in complex emergencies, while young men account for the largest numbers of combatants, the civilians most affected by conflict — including nearly 80 per cent of all internally displaced persons and refugees around the world — are women, children and elderly people. Thus, a large number of women have to meet the needs of both children and ageing relatives without the help of a male partner.

96. The problems and special needs of older people, who need extensive care, access to essential health and human services, adequate housing and personal safety, often fall on women who are heads of households and who are themselves vulnerable and exposed to violence. It is important to provide special assistance to communities for the care of older persons, but equally important to recognize the contributions that such persons make in times of instability, and to make full use of their capabilities and talents. Older refugees, for instance, have taken the lead in returning to countries as far apart as Croatia and Liberia — and once back home they are often able to contribute to peace and reconciliation.

97. The vulnerability of children in situations of conflict is clear, but we all have a duty to ensure the safety, welfare and rights of children in all contexts. The **special session of the General Assembly on children** reinforced the international community's commitment to children, and pledges were made to develop strategies to make their lives healthier, provide them with quality education, protect them against abuse, exploitation and violence, and combat the devastating effect on them of HIV/AIDS.

98. International law regarding children has also been strengthened. The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (the

Ottawa mine ban treaty), the 1999 International Labour Organization Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, and the 1999 African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, have all entered into force. Enough countries signed and ratified the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[10] — one on the involvement of children in armed conflict, the other on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[11] — to allow their entry into force early in 2002. In addition, Somalia signed the Convention during the special session of the Assembly. Only one Member State has yet to make this legal commitment to children.

99. It is essential that States take the legal and administrative measures to protect and promote the rights enshrined in the treaties they have signed, and to report on progress made. In both developed and developing countries, parliaments should provide the resources that realizing children's rights requires. Strategies to protect children and promote their welfare should be put in place. There can be no issue more important.

VII. Meeting the special needs of Africa

100. Africa continues to suffer from widespread poverty, with about half the continent's population living below the poverty line. The most important steps in the past year to meet the special needs of Africa have been the **New Partnership for Africa's Development** and the establishment of the **African Union**.

101. They are distinct but complementary responses to the challenge of developing comprehensive policy and institutional frameworks for the continent. The African Union plans to establish a pan-African parliament, a central bank, a court of justice and a single currency. It will have the right to intervene in cases of genocide and extreme human rights abuses, and to conduct a peer review of a country's record. The fundamental commitment in the New Partnership is to good governance in the economic, political and social arenas in order to reduce poverty and increase sustainable growth. Its founders are working within the framework of the African Union to organize the implementation of these commitments through a network of partnerships: within Africa, with highly industrialized countries, with multilateral organizations such as the United Nations, and with civil society. While there is much work to be done to make the plan a reality, it is critical that the international community act on this opportunity to help Africa achieve faster and more sustainable development, more democracy, increased transparency and sustainable peace for the region.

102. Both the opportunities and the challenges are considerable. The opportunities start with Africa's human and natural resources, hard-won steps towards the consolidation of democracy and, most important, the commitment to self-reliance that is reflected in the New Partnership. Nonetheless, the challenges remain daunting. Although it may seem encouraging that in the past year a majority of African countries exceeded 4 per cent growth rates, only 15 of 53 were above 5 per cent, and only one seems to have reached the 7 per cent that Africa as a whole will need to achieve *and sustain for the next 13 years* if it is to attain the Millennium development goal of halving extreme poverty by 2015. Trade is still heavily dependent on primary commodities. Progress in this area requires the removal of the trade restrictions in developed countries that hold back African economies. Global investment in Africa is also critical — and would benefit the global economy as well as Africa.

103. Another major challenge has been the **HIV/AIDS pandemic**. By 2001, more than 28 million people in Africa were living with HIV/AIDS and more than 18 million people had died of it. HIV/AIDS has ravaged demographic structures, placed increased demands on public health services and facilities, and forced down labour productivity, capital accumulation, and the supply of skilled and educated workers.

104. Further, conflict and insecurity persist in a number of African countries. Whether international or civil, war undermines the protection of human rights and limits development. **Peace-building** can repair some of this damage, provided that it is designed to be the beginning of an extensive process to restore people to their homes, re-energize economies and rebuild institutions in preparation for sustainable peace. Mozambique has shown the world how much can be achieved when national will and international assistance converge, and when people trust in, and work together for, peace. Helped by the United Nations, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sierra Leone are following a similar path. Progress towards peace has been made in Angola and the beginnings of such progress are evident in the Democratic Republic of the

Congo. War, we have learnt at great cost, is the greatest enemy of development. Governments must work with civil society to ensure that conflicts in Africa are not just managed, but thoroughly resolved.

105. The New Partnership for Africa's Development thus has genuine challenges to overcome. Peace and security, democracy and political governance, economic and corporate governance are its stated central initiatives. Its strategies are not new; they focus on people-centred development, managing market-oriented economies, ensuring freedom and democracy and promoting peace and stability. What is new is that Africa is defining the goals, the strategies and the terms of the partnerships needed to reach these goals.

106. For the developed world, the key challenge is to show that it can provide the resources that need to come from outside Africa. At their **summit meeting held at Kananaskis**, Canada, on 26 and 27 June 2002, the Group of Eight leading industrialized countries committed themselves to a "new deal" to help lift African countries out of poverty. The Group's action plan for Africa pledges financial and technical help that could be equivalent to US$ 6 billion in ODA for those African countries that fully adopt the standards of good governance set forth in the New Partnership. The plan also promises assistance in conflict resolution, in the promotion of trade, investment and sustainable development and in halting the flow of illegal arms, and support for an African peacekeeping force.

107. **The greatest challenges must be overcome in Africa by Africans.** African leaders plan to eradicate poverty, follow a path of sustainable growth and stop the marginalization of Africa in the development process by means of a number of initiatives. They have made strong commitments to instituting good financial governance for financial markets and the private sector; providing education, training and services, especially to fight HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases; building infrastructure; and developing agriculture and manufacturing for domestic and international markets. In the peace and security arena, they are promoting initiatives dedicated to ensuring the rule of law, human rights standards and democracy; strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention both regionally and in the continent as a whole; and promoting the role of women in social and economic development by facilitating their access to education and credit and their right to political participation.

108. It is essential that African leaders follow up on the commitments they have made to the people of Africa, and genuinely improve governance and transparency in all sectors. It is equally important that the international community follows up on its commitments on debt relief, opening markets and increasing investment and aid. Only when all partners involved move beyond these pledges and take action will all of Africa's people be able to look forward to a future that is economically sound, environmentally sustainable, and peaceful.

VIII. Strengthening the United Nations

109. The United Nations was created to provide predictability and order in a world in constant flux. The price that the Organization must pay for continued relevance and survival is continual change, adaptation and learning. Today's global environment is vastly more challenging, complex and demanding than the world of 1945. If every challenge is an opportunity, then the opportunities for the United Nations to rededicate itself to serving the peoples of the world and to reshape itself for the better service of Member States are almost endless.

110. The depth of the change that has taken place in the United Nations, in particular since the end of the cold war, is often underestimated. The innovations endorsed by the General Assembly in response to the recommendations contained in my 1997 report on renewing the United Nations (A/51/950 and Add.1-7) and in the Brahimi report, have enabled the Organization to act with greater unity of purpose, coherence of efforts and agility. In recent years, the United Nations has demonstrated its capacity to adapt to rapid fluctuations in the world, coping successfully with serious challenges in Kosovo, Sierra Leone, East Timor and Afghanistan, and responding to the demand for new forms of international security in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. It has also tackled resolutely the challenge of development in the era of globalization, establishing the Millennium development goals as the common development agenda for the next 15 years, giving powerful impetus to the fight against the AIDS pandemic and generating new partnerships in support of United Nations causes. Coordination among humanitarian and development agencies has improved significantly and the Organization is better prepared than before to design

and implement comprehensive strategies in countries emerging from conflict. These achievements have taken place in a context of diminishing real resources for the regular budget. The reform in the scales of assessment for the regular and peacekeeping budgets, concluded at the end of 2000, should at least restore the necessary predictability in funding flows.

111. There is still much room for improvement. We must ensure that the programme of work of the Organization reflects the priorities dictated by the Millennium Declaration and that the best management and human resource practices are applied throughout the Organization. This is why I intend to submit to the General Assembly this northern autumn a report that will propose further programmatic, institutional and process improvements, so that we can translate the ambitious template of the Declaration into an achievable agenda of action.

112. While my report will focus essentially on the work of the Secretariat and the way it serves the intergovernmental organs of the Organization, it is evident that reform must also take place within the latter. No reform of the United Nations would be complete without the long awaited enlargement of the Security Council. Moreover, efforts to revitalize the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council must continue, if the Organization is to assume in full the responsibilities given to it by the Charter.

IX. Conclusions

113. The record of the international community in the first two years of implementing the Millennium Declaration is, at best, mixed. Some Millennium goals have benefited from the hard decisions and courageous reforms that are needed. Others have not. In the remaining 13 years, progress must be made on a much broader front. Otherwise, the ringing words of the Declaration will serve only as grim reminders of human needs neglected and promises unmet.

114. The way forward is not a mystery. The Millennium Declaration charted a route that was adopted by all 189 Member States. The successes described in the present report show that their vision was not focused on horizons too remote for us to reach. Much of the progress has been made by relying on strategies that combine the energies of Member States, international institutions and agencies, including those in the United Nations, with those of others, notably the private sector, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic foundations, academic and cultural institutions and other parts of civil society. A coordinated strategy, with the will and resources to apply it, can make the difference between progress and retreat. The poor, the vulnerable, those trampled by conflict or suffering under tyranny and discrimination — all are waiting for us to act.

Notes

[1] General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

[2] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annexes II and III, and General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.

[4] *The United Nations Disarmament Yearbook*, vol. 18: 1993 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.IX.1), appendix II.

[5] See General Assembly resolution 50/245.

[6] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 27* (A/47/27), appendix I.

[7] FCCC/CP/1997/7/Add.1, decision 1/CP.3.

[8] General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

[9] General Assembly resolution 54/4, annex.

[10] General Assembly resolution 44/25, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 54/263, annexes I and II, respectively.

Annex

Millennium development goals

1. Consultations between the various organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations were held to identify the indicators that would adequately measure progress towards the developmental goals of the Millennium Declaration, that is, the Millennium development goals. The indicators highlighted in the present annex reflect the current state of professional expert opinion on what could be reliably measured and the state of the information available. The annex focuses on global and regional numbers in order to give an overview of global progress and regional disparities in the progress made towards achievement of the goals.

2. While the indicators and data presented are the best that are currently available, it is important to note that some of the indicators will require revision as the quality of information improves. In particular, "n.a." (not available) indicates that, at present, data are available for too few countries to calculate world or regional averages. These indicators are, however, valuable measures for the targets that have been specified and efforts will be made to find reliable information for them. The data reflected here are derived from a report of the inter-agency expert group on Millennium development goal indicators, dated 31 May 2002, which will be made available at the web site http://millenniumindicators.un.org.

3. The following agencies, funds, programmes and organizations contributed to the data and analysis of the Millennium development goals: Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunication Union, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Population Fund, World Bank, World Health Organization, World Trade Organization, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and International Parliamentary Union. The Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia were also involved in the process.

Millennium development goals: targets and indicators

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
Target 1. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Proportion of population below $1 parity purchasing power (PPP) per day			Percentage
	All low-income and middle-income countries	29	*23*	(Most recent available figures are from 1999.)
	East Asia and the Pacific	28	*14*	
	Europe and Central Asia	2	4	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	17	15	
	Middle East and North Africa	2	2	
	South Asia	44	37	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	48	47	
	2. Poverty gap ratio[c]			Percentage ($1.08 poverty line. Earliest available figures are for 1987 and most recent available figures are for 1998.)
	World	8.6	6.9	
	World (excluding China)	9.1	7.6	
	East Asia	6.8	4	
	East Asia (excluding China)	5.6	2	
	Eastern Europe and Central Asia	0.1	0.9	
	Latin America and Caribbean	5.2	4	
	Middle East and North Africa	1	0.4	
	South Asia	13	10.4	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	20	18.1	
	3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption[d]			Percentage (Earliest available figures are for 1988 and most recent available are for 1993.)
	World	2.3	2	
Target 2. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age			Percentage
	Developing regions	32	28	
	Africa	28	27	
	Northern Africa	10	10	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	32	30	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	11	8	
	Asia	37	31	
	Eastern Asia	19	10	
	South-central Asia	55	48	
	South-eastern Asia	38	28	
	Western Asia	14	19	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption			Percentage (Earliest available figures are for 1990-1992 and most recent available figures are for 1997-1999.)
	Developing regions	20	17	
	Africa	29	28	
	Northern Africa	4	4	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	35	34	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	13	11	
	Asia	19	16	
	Eastern Asia	16	10	
	South-central Asia	25	23	
	South-eastern Asia	17	13	
	Western Asia	6	7	
Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education				
Target 3. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education			Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 1998.)
	World	80	84	
	Developing countries	78	82	
	Countries in transition	91	96	
	Developed countries	97	98	
	Arab States and North Africa	74	76	
	Central and Western Africa	50	57	
	Southern and Eastern Africa	59	63	
	Latin America	85	94	
	Caribbean	62	80	
	East Asia	96	97	
	Central Asia	88	92	
	South and West Asia	67	74	
	Pacific	99	96	
	Central and Eastern Europe	85	93	
	Northern America and Western Europe	97	97	
	7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	n.a.	n.a.	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	8. Literacy rate of those aged 15 to 24 years			
	World	84	86	Percentage, total
		88	90	Percentage, male
		79	83	Percentage, female
	Developing countries	81	84	Percentage, total
	Least developed countries	57	65	Percentage, total
	Eastern Asia and Oceania	95	97	Percentage, total
	Southern Asia	61	68	Percentage, total
	Sub-Saharan Africa	68	77	Percentage, total
	Arab States	69	79	Percentage, total
	Latin America and the Caribbean	92	94	Percentage, total
[illegible]				
Target 4. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education			
	Primary education			
	Developing regions	0.83	0.87	(Most recent available figures are for 1998.)
	Developed regions	0.95	0.96	
	Northern Africa	0.79	0.86	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.82	0.85	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.95	0.95	
	Eastern Asia	0.86	0.92	
	South-central Asia	0.71	0.79	
	South-eastern Asia	0.94	0.91	
	Western Asia	0.82	0.84	
	Oceania	0.94	0.93	
	Secondary education			
	Developing regions	0.72	0.82	
	Developed regions	0.98	0.99[e]	
	Northern Africa	0.76	0.90	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.75	0.82	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	1.06	1.06	
	Eastern Asia	0.73	0.82	
	South-central Asia	0.59	0.68	
	South-eastern Asia	0.87	0.93	
	Western Asia	0.69	0.74	
	Oceania	1.00	0.94	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	Tertiary education			
	Developing regions	0.66	0.75	
	Developed regions	1.05	1.12	
	Northern Africa	0.52	0.72	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.47	0.63	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.94	1.02	
	Eastern Asia	0.49	0.51	
	South-central Asia	0.54	0.58	
	South-eastern Asia	0.82	1.11	
	Western Asia	0.66	1.10	
	Oceania	0.82	0.63	
	10. Ratio of literate females to males, 15 to 24 years old			
	World	0.90	0.93	Ratio of female to male literacy rates
	11. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector			Percentage
	World	38	46	
	Developed economies	45	46	
	Economies in transition	46	49	
	Asia and the Pacific	38	44	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	37	41	
	Africa	21	38	
	Middle East and North Africa	21	21	(Most recent available figures for the Middle East and North Africa are for 1999.)
	12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament			Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 2002.)
	World	13	14	
	Nordic countries	34	39	
	Europe-OSCE[f] member countries (including Nordic countries)	17	17	
	Europe member countries (excluding Nordic countries)	16	15	
	Americas	11	16	
	Asia	13	15	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	9	13	
	Pacific	5	13	
	Western Asia	5	4	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000[a,b]	Unit of measure
Target 5. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate	13. Under-five mortality rate			Deaths per 1,000 live births
	World	93	83	
	Developed regions	14	9	
	Europe	16	11	
	Developing regions	103	91	
	Africa	164	156	
	Northern Africa	88	46	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	176	171	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	54	37	
	Asia	90	73	
	Eastern Asia	46	40	
	South-central Asia	125	96	
	South-eastern Asia	77	54	
	Western Asia	70	64	
	Oceania	95	93	
	14. Infant mortality rate			Deaths per 1,000 live births
	World	64	57	
	Developed regions	12	8	
	Europe	14	10	
	Developing regions	70	63	
	Africa	103	98	
	Northern Africa	63	39	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	110	106	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	43	29	
	Asia	64	54	
	Eastern Asia	37	31	
	South-central Asia	85	70	
	South-eastern Asia	54	39	
	Western Asia	53	51	
	Oceania	67	66	
	15. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunized against measles			Percentage (Most recent available figures are for 1999.)
	World	74	72	
	Developed regions	83	91	
	Europe	81	89	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	Developing regions	73	69	
	Africa	66	56	
	Northern Africa	82	91	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	63	51	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	77	92	
	Asia	74	71	
	Eastern Asia	98	89	
	South-central Asia	59	57	
	South-eastern Asia	72	80	
	Western Asia	81	82	
	Oceania	69	60	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health				
Target 6. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	16. Maternal mortality ratio[8]			Deaths per 100,000 live births
	World	430	400	(Most recent available figures are for 1995.)
	Developing countries	480	440	
	Least developed countries	n.a.	1 000	
	Africa	870	1 000	
	Eastern Africa	1 060	1 300	
	Middle Africa	950	1 000	
	Northern Africa	340	450	
	Southern Africa	260	360	
	Western Africa	1 020	1 100	
	Asia	390	280	
	Eastern Asia	95	55	
	South-central Asia	560	410	
	South-eastern Asia	440	300	
	Western Asia	320	230	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	190	190	
	Oceania	680	260	
	17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			Percentage
	Developing regions	42	53	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	40	42	
	Northern Africa	42	64	
	South-central Asia	26	36	
	Eastern and south-eastern Asia	49	69	
	Western Asia	59	64	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	76	85	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15 to 24 years	n.a.	n.a.	
	Estimates of HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 years			(Earliest available global figures are for 1999 and most recent available global figures are for 2001.)
	World	1.2	1.4	Percentage, total
		0.7	0.8	Percentage, men
		1.0	1.1	Percentage, women
				(For regional breakdowns, the only available data were for 1999.)
	Developed regions	n.a.	0.2	Percentage, total
	Europe	n.a.	0.2	Percentage, total
	Developing regions	n.a.	1.1	Percentage, total
	Africa	n.a.	5.1	Percentage, total
	Northern Africa	n.a.	0.02	Percentage, total
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	6.3	Percentage, total
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	0.5	Percentage, total
	Asia	n.a.	0.2	Percentage, total
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	0.1	Percentage, total
	South-central Asia	n.a.	0.3	Percentage, total
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	0.4	Percentage, total
	Western Asia	n.a.	0.01	Percentage, total
	Oceania	n.a.	0.2	Percentage, total
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate[b]			Percentage
	World	n.a.	7	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate			
	World	57	67	
	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS[3]			Millions
	Total, three regions (88 countries)	0.9	13.4	(Most recent available figures are for 2001.)
	Africa	0.8	11.0	
	Asia	0.007	1.8	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.054	0.6	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	**21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria**			
	World prevalence rate	n.a.	n.a.	
	World death rate	n.a.	148	Deaths per 100,000 children aged 0 to 4 years
	Developed countries	n.a.	0	
	Developing countries	n.a.	166	
	Africa			
	Northern Africa	n.a.	47	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	791	
	Asia			
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	0	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	6	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	2	
	Western Asia	n.a.	26	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	1	
	Oceania	n.a.	2	
	22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures[c]			Percentage
	World	n.a.	n.a.	(Prevention)
	21 African countries	n.a.	<5	(Treatment of children with fever.)
	14 African countries	n.a.	50	
	23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis			
	World prevalence rate	n.a.	123	Prevalence per 100,000 population
	Developed countries	n.a.	24	
	Developing countries	n.a.	147	
	Africa	n.a.	187	
	Northern Africa	n.a.	27	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	223	
	Asia	n.a.	153	
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	88	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	196	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	239	
	Western Asia	n.a.	42	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	44	
	Oceania	n.a.	217	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	World death rate	n.a.	28	Deaths per 100,000 population
	Developed countries	n.a.	5	
	Developing countries	n.a.	33	
	Africa			
	Northern Africa	n.a.	5	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	62	
	Asia			
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	19	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	40	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	49	
	Western Asia	n.a.	11	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	11	
	Oceania	n.a.	44	
	24. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course	11	27	Percentage detected (earliest available figures are from 1995).
		77	80	Percentage cured (earliest available figures are from 1995).
[illegible] ecological sustainability				
Target 9. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest	30.3	29.6	Percentage
	26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area	7.5	9.5	Percentage
	27. Energy use (kilogram oil equivalent) per $1 gross domestic product (PPP)	279	228	Kilogram oil equivalent per $1,000 gross domestic product (PPP) (Most recent available figures are for 1999.)
	28. Carbon dioxide emissions and consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)	1.15	1.13	Metric tons per capita (Most recent available figures are for 1998.)
		1.1	0.15	Million metric tons of ozone-depleting potential[k] (Most recent available figures are for 1999.)

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	29. Proportion of population using solid fuels[1]			Percentage
	Developing countries	75	75	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	82	79	
	North Africa and the Middle East	46	40	
	Asia	80	79	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	n.a.	
Target 10. Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural			
	World	77	*82*	Percentage, total
		94	95	Percentage, urban
		64	*71*	Percentage, rural
	Northern Africa	86	90	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	54	58	
	Eastern Asia	71	76	
	South-central Asia	72	85	
	South-eastern Asia	72	78	
	Western Asia	n.a.	82	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	82	86	
	Oceania	40	48	
Target 11. By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers	31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation			Percentage
	World	81	85	
	Northern Africa	94	96	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	75	74	
	Eastern Asia	56	70	
	South-central Asia	52	70	
	South-eastern Asia	73	80	
	Western Asia	95	97	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	85	86	
	Oceania	92	87	
	32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)			Percentage of urban population only (Most recent available figures are for 1993.)
	World	n.a.	71	
	Developing countries	n.a.	62	
	Developed countries	n.a.	96	
	Africa	n.a.	44	
	Asia and Oceania	n.a.	63	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
	Europe	n.a.	96	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	74	
	Northern America	n.a.	99	
Goal 8. Develop a global partnership for development				
Target 12. Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system	***[Some of the indicators listed below are monitored separately for the least developed countries, Africa, landlocked countries and small island developing States.]***			
Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction — both nationally and internationally				
	Official development assistance (ODA)			
	Annual total assistance	53.0	51.3	US$ billions, total (Most recent available figure is for 2001.)
		14.4	11.8	US$ billions, to the least developed countries
Target 13. Address the special needs of the least developed countries				
Includes: tariff and quota free access for the least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction	33. Net ODA, total and to the least developed countries, as a percentage of OECD/DAC[m] donors' gross national income	0.33	0.22	Percentage, total (Most recent available figure is for 2001.)
		0.09	0.05	Percentage to the least developed countries
	34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services	8.1	13.8	Percentage (Social services include basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation. Earliest available figure is from 1995-1996 and most recent available figure is for 1999-2000.)
	35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied	59.4	81.1	Percentage

Goals and targets	*Indicators*	*1990*	*2000*[a,b]	*Unit of measure*
Target 14. Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing States (through the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the outcome of the twenty-second special session of the General Assembly)	36. ODA received in landlocked countries as a proportion of gross national income	13.0	6.6	Percentage
	37. ODA received in small island developing States as a proportion of gross national income	5.3	2.1	Percentage
	Market access			
Target 15. Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term	38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and from the least developed countries, admitted free of duty[a]	49	65	Percentage from developing countries (Earliest available figure is from 1996.)
		77	66	Percentage from the least developed countries (Earliest available figure is from 1996.)
	39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries[c]	6.8	5.8	Percentage imposed on textiles (Earliest available figure is from 1996.)
		10.6	9.8	Percentage imposed on clothing (Earliest available figure is from 1996.)
	40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as a percentage of their gross domestic product	1.9	1.3	Percentage
	41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	n.a.	n.a.	
	Debt sustainability[p]			
	42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points (cumulative)	22	26	Reached decision points
		1	5	Reached completion points
	43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative	34	41	US$ billion (cumulative)
	44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services. Low-income and middle-income countries	18	18	Percentage

Goals and targets	*Indicators*	*1990*	*2000* [a,b]	*Unit of measure*
Target 16. In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of young people aged 15 to 24 years, each sex and total			
				Percentage
	World	10	10.3	(Earliest available figure is for 1995 and latest available figure is for 1999.)
Target 17. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable basis			
				Percentage
	World	63	70	(Earliest available figures are for 1987 and most recent available figures are for 1999.)
	Developing countries	55	65	
	Developed countries	n.a.	91	
	Africa			
	Northern Africa	n.a.	83	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	47	
	Asia			
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	84	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	44	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	77	
	Western Asia	n.a.	86	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	64	
	Oceania	n.a.	77	
Target 18. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population			
				Per 100 population
	World	10.1	32.3	(Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.)
	Developing countries	2.4	16.8	
	Developed countries	37.9	96.3	
	48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and Internet users per 100 population			
	Personal computers			Personal computers in use per 100 population
	World	2.3	9.4	(Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.)
	Developing countries	0.3	2.4	
	Developed countries	8.5	32.5	

Goals and targets	*Indicators*	*1990*	*2000* [a,b]	*Unit of measure*
	Internet users			**Internet users per 100 population (Most recent available global figures and figures for developed and developing countries are for 2001.)**
	World	**0.05**	**8.1**	
	Developed countries	**0.41**	**30.3**	
	Developing countries	**0.00**	**2.8**	

[a] All data for 2000 report most recent available figures. All data for 1990 report earliest available figures. Where no additional global or regional data are available, it is indicated by n.a.

[b] Data for indicators that are "on track" to meet the target are italicized and highlighted in bold.

[c] The poverty gap ratio measures the magnitude of poverty. Expressed as a percentage of the poverty line, it is the result of multiplying the proportion of people who live below the poverty line by the difference between the poverty line and the average income of the population living under the poverty line. If, for example, 30 per cent of the population live below the $1 a day line and on average the consumption or income of these people is 20 per cent below the poverty line (i.e., US$ 0.80), then the poverty gap ratio is 6 per cent. Figures indicated here are World Bank research estimates and are based on consumption.

[d] Measured as a cumulative percentage of world income or expenditure. Figures are World Bank research estimates.

[e] Owing to the lack of data for the year, the United States of America and Canada were not included in this average.

[f] Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

[g] Most recent available data are for the year 1995. Data reported for 1990 are not comparable and therefore cannot be used for trend analysis.

[h] Among contraceptive methods, only condoms are effective in preventing HIV transmission. The contraceptive prevalence rate is also useful in tracking progress made towards other health, gender and poverty goals. Because the condom use rate is only measured among women in a union, it will be supplemented by an indicator on condom use in high-risk situations. These indicators will be augmented with an indicator of knowledge and misconceptions regarding HIV/AIDS by those aged 15 to 24 years.

[i] Estimated number of living children, aged 0 to 14 years at end-2001, who have lost one or both parents to AIDS. In the future, this number will be measured by the ratio of proportion of orphans to non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years who are attending school.

[j] Prevention measured by the percentage of those under 5 years of age who sleep under insecticide-treated bednets; treatment measured by percentage of those under 5 years of age who are appropriately treated.

[k] Data pertain to developed countries.

[l] Figures are preliminary estimates by the World Health Organization.

[m] Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee.

[n] Excludes oil and excludes Iceland and Norway.

[o] Excludes Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. Tariffs imposed by developed countries on imports of agricultural products from developing countries are unavailable.

[p] The HIPC debt initiative was launched in 1996. Earliest available figures are for 2000; most recent available figures are for 2002.

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 44
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration

Report of the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

1. **Paragraph 41**

   The second sentence *should read*:

   East Asia has been quite successful in reducing the proportion of people who suffer from **hunger**, while Africa's malnutrition rate has hardly budged.

2. **Paragraph 111**

   The last sentence *should read*:

   This is why I intend to submit to the General Assembly in September 2002 a report that will propose further programmatic, institutional and process improvements, so that we can translate the ambitious template of the Declaration into an achievable agenda of action.

3. **Annex table, goal 6**

   Replace the text of goal 6 by the following:

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Goals and targets	*Indicators*	*1990*	*2000* [a,b]	*Unit of measure*
Target 7. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	**18. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15 to 24 years**	**n.a.**	**n.a.**	
	Estimates of HIV prevalence among young people aged 15 to 24 years			**(Earliest available global figures are for 1999 and most recent available global figures are for 2001.)**
	World	**1.0**	**1.1**	**Percentage, total**
		0.7	**0.8**	**Percentage, men**
		1.2	**1.4**	**Percentage, women**
				(For regional breakdowns, the only available data were for 1999.)
	Developed regions	**n.a.**	**0.2**	**Percentage, total**
	Europe	**n.a.**	**0.2**	**Percentage, total**
	Developing regions	**n.a.**	**1.1**	**Percentage, total**
	Africa	**n.a.**	**5.1**	**Percentage, total**
	Northern Africa	**n.a.**	**0.02**	**Percentage, total**
	Sub-Saharan Africa	**n.a.**	**6.3**	**Percentage, total**
	Latin America and the Caribbean	**n.a.**	**0.5**	**Percentage, total**
	Asia	**n.a.**	**0.2**	**Percentage, total**
	Eastern Asia	**n.a.**	**0.1**	**Percentage, total**
	South-central Asia	**n.a.**	**0.3**	**Percentage, total**
	South-eastern Asia	**n.a.**	**0.4**	**Percentage, total**
	Western Asia	**n.a.**	**0.01**	**Percentage, total**
	Oceania	**n.a.**	**0.2**	**Percentage, total**
	19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate[b]			**Percentage**
	World	**n.a.**	**7**	
	Contraceptive prevalence rate			
	World	**57**	**67**	
	20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS[i]			**Millions**
	Total, three regions (88 countries)	**0.9**	**13.4**	**(Most recent available figures are for 2001.)**
	Africa	**0.8**	**11.0**	
	Asia	**0.007**	**1.8**	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	**0.054**	**0.6**	

Goals and targets	Indicators	1990	2000 [a,b]	Unit of measure
Target 8. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria			
	World prevalence rate	n.a.	n.a.	
	World death rate	n.a.	148	Deaths per 100,000 children aged 0 to 4 years
	Developed countries	n.a.	0	
	Developing countries	n.a.	166	
	Africa			
	Northern Africa	n.a.	47	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	791	
	Asia			
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	0	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	6	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	2	
	Western Asia	n.a.	26	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	1	
	Oceania	n.a.	2	
	22. Proportion of population in malaria-risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures[j]			Percentage
	World	n.a.	n.a.	(No global figures are available for prevention and treatment.)
	21 African countries	n.a.	<5	(Prevention.)
	14 African countries	n.a.	50	(Treatment of children with fever.)
	23. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis			
	World prevalence rate	n.a.	123	Prevalence per 100,000 population
	Developed countries	n.a.	24	
	Developing countries	n.a.	147	
	Africa	n.a.	187	
	Northern Africa	n.a.	27	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	n.a.	223	
	Asia	n.a.	153	
	Eastern Asia	n.a.	88	
	South-central Asia	n.a.	196	
	South-eastern Asia	n.a.	239	
	Western Asia	n.a.	42	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	n.a.	44	
	Oceania	n.a.	217	

Goals and targets	*Indicators*	*1990*	*2000* [a,b]	*Unit of measure*
	World death rate	**n.a.**	**28**	**Deaths per 100,000 population**
	Developed countries	**n.a.**	**5**	
	Developing countries	**n.a.**	**33**	
	Africa			
	Northern Africa	**n.a.**	**5**	
	Sub-Saharan Africa	**n.a.**	**62**	
	Asia			
	Eastern Asia	**n.a.**	**19**	
	South-central Asia	**n.a.**	**40**	
	South-eastern Asia	**n.a.**	**49**	
	Western Asia	**n.a.**	**11**	
	Latin America and the Caribbean	**n.a.**	**11**	
	Oceania	**n.a.**	**44**	
	24. Proportion of tubercu[illegible]es detected and cured u[illegible]ectly observed treatment sh[illegible]ourse	**11**	**27**	**Percentage detected (earliest available figures are from 1995).**
		77	**80**	**Percentage cured (earliest available figures are from 1995).**

4. Annex table, goal 7

Note k *should read* Global figures.

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 97 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Special session of the General Assembly for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report is issued pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 56/205.

To consult more effectively with Habitat Agenda partners, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) organized, in April 2002, the first biennial World Urban Forum, which serves as an expert advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat on international cooperation in shelter and urban development. The results of the Forum are being submitted to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Advisory Committee of Local Authorities held its fifth annual meeting during the 2002 Forum, where it articulated its concern — also to be transmitted to the World Summit — that implementation of local action plans is often hampered by lack of financial resources and institutional support. The Regional Technical Cooperation Division, as the operational arm of UN-Habitat, is increasingly performing normative activities in connection with the Millennium Declaration goals and the Habitat Agenda. It is now active in over 60 developing countries. UN-Habitat encourages Governments and Habitat Agenda partners to disseminate the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and other major United Nations policy documents in order to reformulate their objectives as national and local policy.

* A/57/150.

** Submission of the present report was delayed owing to consultations.

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A number of recommendations are made in the report with a view to further strengthening collaborative efforts in support of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the Millennium Development target of significantly improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers around the world.

I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/205, the General Assembly recognized the need for renewed political will and for the mobilization and allocation of new and additional resources at the national and international levels in order to achieve full and accelerated implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and to implement fully all the commitments undertaken in the Habitat Agenda.

2. In paragraph 6 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the relevant bodies of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, programmes, funds and regional commissions, as well as the World Bank and regional development banks, consistent with their respective mandates, to support fully the effective implementation, at all levels, of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium.

3. In paragraph 7, the Assembly invited local authorities and other Habitat Agenda partners to contribute to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and encouraged them to participate in the World Urban Forum and the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities, advisory bodies to the Executive Director of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

4. In paragraph 8, the Assembly urged the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to assess the role and funding of the regional programme activity centres of the Programme with a view to providing improved technical cooperation services to Governments to implement the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium at all levels.

5. In paragraph 9, the Assembly invited Governments and the Habitat Agenda partners, including local authorities, to facilitate the dissemination of the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and invited the Executive Director of the Programme to transmit the outcomes of the relevant intergovernmental processes relating to sustainable human settlements development to the preparatory processes of the International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, bearing in mind the relevant decisions of the preparatory processes of those two conferences.

II. Progress on implementation

A. Habitat Agenda partners

The World Urban Forum

6. In its resolution 18/5 of 16 February 2001, the then Commission on Human Settlements requested the Executive Director to, inter alia, promote a merger of the Urban Environment Forum and the International Forum on Urban Poverty into a new Urban Forum, with a view to strengthening the coordination of international support to the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

7. The unified World Urban Forum focuses on international cooperation in shelter and urban development and serves as an advisory body to the Executive Director of UN-Habitat on these issues. To this end, the Forum (to be held biennially in years alternating with those in which the Governing Council of UN-Habitat meets) facilitates the exchange of experience and the advancement of collective knowledge among cities and their development partners. As an initiative in global civic engagement, the World Urban Forum places strong emphasis on the participation of Habitat Agenda partners and relevant international programmes, funds and agencies, thus ensuring their inclusion in the identification of new issues, the sharing of lessons learned and the exchange of best practices and good policies. Another function of the World Urban Forum is the elimination of overlap and the identification of synergies among development agencies in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. Reports and recommendations from the World Urban Forum will be submitted by the Executive Director to the Governing Council at the biennial sessions for consideration and appropriate action.

8. Participation in the World Urban Forum is open-ended, but is in principle limited to representatives from national Governments and Habitat Agenda partners. The latter include local authorities, the Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, human settlements professionals, research institutions and academies of science, the private, business and

non-profit sectors, foundations, relevant United Nations organizations and other international agencies.

9. Pursuant to the aforementioned request of the Commission on Human Settlements, the first session of the unified World Urban Forum was held at the headquarters of UN-Habitat in Nairobi from 29 April to 3 May 2002. The main themes of the Forum were sustainable urban development and cities without slums. The session was organized by UN-Habitat in collaboration with various Habitat Agenda partners. About 1,200 participants from over 80 countries attended the meeting, including 400 governmental experts, 100 representatives of local authorities, 350 representatives of NGOs and more than 200 slum dwellers and United Nations agencies. Organized in dialogue sessions, the Forum was considered by all partners as very successful in its role as global think tank on urbanization strategies. Two series of dialogues, involving close to 100 panellists, were held in parallel. The thematic dialogues addressed the issues of urban governance and the right to the city, the Millennium Development goal on cities without slums, decentralization and city-to-city cooperation, the international role of NGOs in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, security of residential tenure and the way to stop forced evictions, as well as monitoring urban conditions and trends. The dialogues on sustainable urbanization, designed as a pre-conference input to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, addressed the role of cities in national and international development, the sustainability of cities, the rural dimension of sustainable development, the management of the HIV/AIDS pandemic at the local level and water and sanitation for the urban poor.

10. The World Urban Forum elaborated a number of partnership implementation proposals to be presented to the World Summit on Sustainable Development as well as recommendations which will be considered by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its next session in May 2003. The report of the session was disseminated by UN-Habitat in May 2002.

Advisory Committee of Local Authorities

11. Pursuant to Commission on Human Settlements resolution 17/18, the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities was constituted in 2000 in Venice, Italy, by the mayors of Allahabad, India, Barcelona, Spain, Dakar, Dubai, Hull, Canada, Johannesburg, South Africa, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Tunis and Venice, the presidents of the International Union of Local Authorities, of the United Towns Organization and of regional associations of local authorities from Africa (African Union of Local Authorities), the Arab States (Arab Towns Organization) and Latin America (International Union of Local Authorities-Latin America).

12. The main thrust of the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities is to (i) offer a positive and innovative vision of the future of the world's cities; (ii) contribute intellectually and substantively to the definition and implementation of the Global Campaign for Secure Tenure and the Global Campaign on Urban Governance coordinated by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); and (iii) interact with the Commission on Human Settlements and other United Nations governing bodies to strengthen the global dialogue between central and local government.

13. At its fifth meeting, held in Nairobi in April 2002, Advisory Committee members stressed that local authorities are instrumental in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, specifically in building bridges between development, finance and trade organizations. Local authorities and their associations, particularly in developing countries, have concrete solutions to the development challenges facing their cities and countries. However, the realization of action plans is often hampered by the lack of financial resources and institutional support. This message is to be conveyed to the international community during the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

14. In close consultation with local government leaders around the world, the World Associations of Cities and Local Authorities Coordination, an umbrella organization of local authorities' associations and a key UN-Habitat partner in the Advisory Committee, has produced a draft local government declaration, expressing local authorities' views with regard to the outcomes of Rio+10 and stressing their expectations for setting targets for economic, environmental and social development in Johannesburg. The declaration sets out local government principles and commitments in relation to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and requests actions by the international associations of cities and local authorities, national Governments, the United Nations and the international community. The Advisory Committee agreed to hold a special meeting (tentatively) in Johannesburg on 28 August 2002, to examine the progress made before the

adoption of the final text of the declaration during the local government session.

The United Nations system

15. UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, has the lead role within the United Nations system for coordinating activities in the field of human settlements. The Programme has been designated as the focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda — the global plan of action adopted by the international community at the Habitat II Conference in Istanbul, Turkey, in June 1996. The global commitments and goals of the Habitat Agenda provide the mandate for the work of UN-Habitat — translated into an integrated work programme. The Programme's activities contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations system to reduce poverty by assisting countries to improve the living conditions of the poor in urban and rural settlements.

16. Many United Nations agencies participated in the World Urban Forum, which is designed to encourage Habitat Agenda partners at all levels to form partnerships in addressing agreed priorities for sustainable human settlements development and adequate shelter.

17. At the World Urban Forum meeting in Nairobi earlier this year, several key partners within the United Nations system reported on their efforts to implement the commitments made in the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium. The World Bank and UN-Habitat have also entered into a strategic partnership for sustainable urban development and poverty reduction in the Cities Alliance.

18. Recognizing the need to support sustainable development initiatives in cities, decisions taken during the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum in Cartagena, Colombia, in 2002, called upon UNEP to strengthen its cooperation with UN-Habitat at the national and local levels, particularly, in developing a new urban environment policy. UNEP and UN-Habitat have been working closely together through, for example, the Sustainable Cities Programme to implement both Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda and to support cities in developing innovative and integrated approaches to sustainable urban development.

19. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is now working with UN-Habitat to establish a Habitat Agenda focal point within selected UNDP country offices. This will assist the Resident Coordinator system in providing both national and international expertise in formulating the human settlements and urban poverty components of the Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework.

B. Regional Programme Activity Centres

20. The UN-Habitat mandate combines normative functions and technical cooperation activities. The normative functions set standards, propose norms and principles and describe best practices. Operational activities consist of capacity-building programmes and demonstration projects as well as technical assistance to requesting countries in the form of projects and advisory services. UN-Habitat is therefore both an advocate of good policies and an agent for change, combining these two necessary and mutually supportive undertakings. As a result of its revitalization, which included an assessment of its regional activity centres, UN-Habitat has reoriented its operational activities to support its normative responsibilities related to the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the relevant targets of the Millennium Declaration. Within the overall priorities and substantive direction of the UN-Habitat work programme, including work with the Cities Alliance, the main function of the Regional Technical Cooperation Division, as the operational arm of UN-Habitat, is to put in place and test UN-Habitat policies and strategies at the regional, national and local levels.

21. The Division's work is carried out by three regional offices: the Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States; the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; and the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean. These offices are supported by the Technical Advisory Branch and the other divisions/subprogrammes of UN-Habitat from its headquarters in Nairobi. The Division has a portfolio of over 150 ongoing projects and about 50 pipeline projects in 61 developing and transition countries in addition to substantive advisory services for project

formulation and development. Developing countries now participate more actively in technical cooperation, building their capacities, creating conditions to reduce poverty through slum upgrading and the implementation of related Habitat Agenda recommendations.

22. While the regional offices were originally concerned with emphasis on carrying out technical cooperation activities, they now increasingly perform core functions in connection with the normative activities of UN-Habitat. In particular, they are now responsible for implementing the two global campaigns in the countries of their regions. The broadening functions include representation of UN-Habitat at the regional level, liaising with United Nations regional commissions, supporting regional conferences, as well as providing a knowledge base and public information.

23. Since their establishment, the regional offices (previously regional units) have been funded primarily from extrabudgetary resources generated by operational projects (overhead income covering support costs), in combination with financial and in-kind support from host cities.

24. Financial viability is a critical concern and needs to be constantly assessed in light of the changing environment for funding technical cooperation activities, especially where more than half of the programme activities are in the least developed countries, which do not have the financial capacity to cost-share operational activities. The challenge is to diversify the sources of funding both for the core operating costs of the regional offices and for human settlements activities. In this regard, UN-Habitat is presently building on the aforementioned financial study to develop a range of options for strengthening the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

C. Dissemination of the Declaration

25. UN-Habitat, through its information outreach programmes, is in constant contact with Governments and Habitat Agenda partners, encouraging them to disseminate the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and other major United Nations policy documents in order to promote the translation of their goals and commitments into national and local realities. Several Governments and partners have established a dialogue at both the national and local levels by organizing conferences and consultative meetings on elements of the Declaration. One of the functions of the World Urban Forum was to help facilitate such dialogues at the global level.

26. UN-Habitat produces a considerable number of, inter alia, publications, reports, studies, best practices, technical guides, brochures and policy documents for dissemination. This information is organized through an information and knowledge management system that offers a reliable and effective way to distribute greater amounts of information. While there is a regular flow of information moving from UN-Habitat to Governments and to partners, information flowing towards UN-Habitat is still insufficient for adequate monitoring of progress in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration. Pending improved two-way information flows, it is premature to determine the extent to which the Declaration has been disseminated by Governments, local authorities and Habitat Agenda partners.

D. Intergovernmental processes

27. The participation and contribution of UN-Habitat to the International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002) consisted of an official address to the plenary by the Executive Director of the Programme, a parallel event entitled "Sustainable financing of the housing finance system" and a press conference on the issue of affordable housing financing.

28. The Executive Director's address to the plenary, delivered on 18 March 2002, drew attention to a number of issues of relevance to the Conference, including poverty reduction and mainstreaming of partners, both of which had been emphasized in recent General Assembly resolutions on human settlements, as well as in the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, adopted by the General Assembly in June 2001. The Declaration stressed that if the world is to succeed in attaining the Millennium Development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020, it was essential to create viable housing finance institutions capable of addressing the shelter needs of the urban poor. The address also highlighted the work of UN-Habitat in housing finance, including the envisaged strengthening

of the role of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation as a global source of seed capital for housing and infrastructure development.

29. UN-Habitat contributions to the Conference are also reflected in paragraphs 16, 18 and 19 of the Monterrey Consensus document with respect to inclusion of shelter, housing and mortgage finance.

30. UN-Habitat, in cooperation with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, organized a parallel event on the issue of sustainable financing of the housing finance system. Part of the outcome of this parallel event is reflected in the UN-Habitat monograph on "Sustainable financing of the housing finance system: the experiences of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Finance Corporation". This monograph will be widely disseminated for the mutual exchange of experience and learning among Governments and their relevant institutions, as well as among other stakeholders in the housing finance business.

31. Finally, a press conference on "home ownership through housing finance" was jointly held by the Executive Director of UN-Habitat and the Mayor of Monterrey on 19 March 2002. The press conference highlighted the important role of effective national housing finance mechanisms in addressing the housing needs of the urban poor, including slum upgrading.

32. A number of references to shelter and human settlements development appear in the draft Plan of Implementation submitted to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. They include a reiteration of the Millennium Development target on slum upgrading, the agreement to improve access to land, adequate shelter and basic services for the poor, the commitment to enhance the role and capacity of local authorities in implementing local Agenda 21 programmes through partnerships, as well as the recognition of the need to support African countries in their efforts to implement the Habitat Agenda and to develop efficient and effective governance systems in cities and other human settlements.

III. Recommendations

33. Governments and their Habitat Agenda partners are encouraged to send reports to UN-Habitat on a regular basis regarding the adequacy and usefulness of settlements and shelter information so that UN-Habitat may assess both the quality of information and the effectiveness of sharing mechanisms.

34. UN-Habitat, in collaboration with other United Nations entities as well as all Habitat Agenda partners, should continue to develop an inclusive process for all Governments, local authorities and their Habitat Agenda partners to evaluate and report on progress in implementing the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the Millennium Declaration target of significantly improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers.

35. Member States are encouraged to strengthen and institutionalize National Habitat Committees as broad-based platforms for national- and local-level preparation and implementation of plans of action based on the Habitat Agenda, Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the Millennium Development target of significantly improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers around the world.

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Fifty-seventh session
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Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly

Strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of section III of General Assembly resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, entitled "Strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission of Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)".

The report summarizes the progress made in strengthening the status of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the adoption by UN-Habitat of developmental goals and norms current to its field of responsibility to assist in implementing the measures contained in the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and in achieving the millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020. UN-Habitat is currently undertaking an extensive review with the aim of designing a new approach towards its financial base and its work programme. It has strengthened its expertise to play a more forward-looking role in addressing new challenges, promoting partnerships and facilitating contacts and cooperation with Habitat Agenda partners at the international, national and local levels.

The report recommends that adequate institutional and financial support will be required from the international community to make the funding and activities of UN-Habitat more predictable. It also encourages Member States to support UN-Habitat in

* A/57/150.
** Submission of the report was delayed owing to consultations.

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its efforts to intensify dialogue among Governments at all levels and Habitat Agenda partners on all issues related to effective decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities, within the legal framework of each country, in support of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the above-mentioned millennium development target.

I. Introduction

1. At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Secretary-General on options for reviewing and strengthening the mandate and status of the Commission on Human Settlements and the status, role and functions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (A/56/618).

2. The Assembly subsequently adopted resolution 56/206 of 21 December, by which it transformed the Commission on Human Settlements and its secretariat, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, including the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, into the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, to be known as UN-Habitat, with effect from 1 January 2002. The Assembly also decided to transform the Commission into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, the members of which would be elected by the Economic and Social Council and which would report to the General Assembly through the Council. The Assembly further decided that the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat should serve as the Governing Council's intersessional subsidiary body.

3. The General Assembly decided that the secretariat of UN-Habitat should service the Governing Council and serve as the focal point for human settlements and the coordination of human settlements activities within the United Nations system. It also decided that the secretariat should be headed by an Executive Director at the level of Under-Secretary-General, to be elected by the Assembly for a term of four years upon the nomination of the Secretary-General after consultation with Member States.

4. The Assembly confirmed that the Executive Director of UN-Habitat should be responsible for the management of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, with due regard to the terms of reference of the Foundation as stipulated in Assembly resolution 3327 (XXIX). It encouraged the Executive Director to strengthen the Foundation in order to achieve its primary operative objective of supporting the implementation of the Habitat Agenda,[1] including supporting shelter, related infrastructure development programmes and housing finance institutions and mechanisms, particularly in developing countries. It invited all Governments to increase their contributions to the Foundation and called for the active participation and collaboration of organizations and bodies within and outside the United Nations system, including the World Bank and regional development banks, in the activities of the Programme and its Foundation.

5. The Assembly reaffirmed that the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, together with the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, constituted the three-tiered intergovernmental mechanism to oversee the coordination of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It welcomed the fact that the Programme, as the United Nations focal point for the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, would participate in the United Nations Systems Chief Executives Board for Coordination, at all levels of its machinery. It emphasized the role and importance of the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in particular achieving the goals of adequate shelter for all and sustainable human settlements, in the activities and programmes of the United Nations system.

II. Progress made with regard to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 56/206

A. Governing Council of UN-Habitat

6. In the light of the decision of the General Assembly to transform the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, the status of the governing body has been strengthened, as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly. The Governing Council will continue to report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

7. Although this transformation does not entail any changes in the mandate, membership and modus operandi of the Governing Council, the upgrading enhances the status of the governing body of UN-Habitat and thus strengthens its relationships and cooperation with, especially, the governing bodies of other relevant United Nations organizations. This has, in turn, strengthened the capacities of both the Governing Council and UN-Habitat to discharge their mandates of being, respectively, the focal point and the lead agency in the United Nations system in respect of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium[2] and the relevant sections of the United Nations Millennium Declaration.[3]

8. By decision 56/324 of 23 July 2002, the Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, elected Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka as Executive Director of UN-Habitat at the level of Under-Secretary-General for a four-year term of office, beginning on 1 September 2002.

9. The decision of the Assembly, in paragraph 8 of section I.A of its resolution 56/206, to formalize the status of the Committee of Permanent Representatives to UN-Habitat, which had been an informal body of permanent representatives in Nairobi, has strengthened the work of the Governing Council and especially that of UN-Habitat, since the latter has now a formalized intergovernmental body to guide its work during the two-year intersessional period in which the Governing Council does not meet. Since its formalization as an intersessional subsidiary body of the Governing Council, the Committee of Permanent Representatives has held four meetings, during which it considered and made recommendations on, inter alia, the implementation of the current work programme of UN-Habitat, the preparations for the World Urban Forum (Nairobi, 29 April-3 May 2002), the preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 26 August-4 September 2002), and the proposed revisions to the medium-term plan of UN-Habitat for the period 2002-2005.

10. The revised rules of procedure of the Governing Council, which will reflect all of the above-mentioned decisions of the General Assembly, are under preparation by the secretariat and will be submitted, for consideration and appropriate action, to the Governing Council at its nineteenth session, to be held in Nairobi from 5 to 9 May 2003.

B. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

11. As a follow-up to paragraphs 222 and 228 of the Habitat Agenda and General Assembly resolutions 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 56/206, UN-Habitat has undergone a comprehensive reform process from 1997 to 2002. It began with in-depth reviews by a consortium of four Member States and by the Office of the Internal Oversight Services, leading to the creation of an independent revitalization team. The process continued with the appointment of a new Executive Director, structural reorganization and the regularization of all Professional staff, and culminated in the transformation of the Centre into a programme of the United Nations system.

12. The transformation and reform process has enabled UN-Habitat to adopt developmental goals and norms current to its field of responsibility that will assist in implementing the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the United Nations Millennium Declaration. The millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020, which is central to the Habitat Agenda adopted in Istanbul in June 1996, poses a major challenge to UN-Habitat and to the United Nations family as a whole. UN-Habitat has revised its medium-term plan and strengthened its expertise to play a central role in carrying out the United Nations mission of alleviating poverty through slum upgrading throughout the world. The global campaigns on secure tenure and urban governance constitute the primary entry points for this, supported by the Training and Capacity-building Branch, the Urban Secretariat Branch and the Urban Economy and Finance Branch, and by the Regional and Technical Cooperation Division as the operational arm of UN-Habitat.

13. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure is designed to spearhead a global shelter strategy that promotes the rights and interests of the poor and that recognizes that the vast majority of their shelter is provided by the urban poor themselves. In particular, the campaign promotes the rights and the roles of women as being essential to a successful policy on shelter. Various documents and policy papers related to housing rights and land tenure have been prepared. The campaign has been launched in India, the Philippines, South Africa and Eastern Europe. Activities related to slum upgrading have been initiated at Nairobi, and a major initiative for eastern and southern Africa has been developed.

14. The Global Campaign for Urban Governance is designed to promote accountable and transparent urban governance, which responds to and benefits all sectors of society, in particular the urban poor, and which works to eradicate all forms of exclusion. By linking operational and normative activities, the campaign focuses on mechanisms to promote inclusion. By supporting consensus-building governance processes between local government and civil society, the campaign helps to establish priorities for socio-

economic development. By actively promoting the initiation of international legal frameworks and by working towards an internationally agreed set of principles of good urban governance, the campaign will help to ensure global promotion of urban governance. A toolkit for participatory decision-making has been prepared to promote pro-poor urban governance and a toolkit on transparency in local governance is being developed. The campaign has been launched at regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean and at the national level in Nigeria and India. Preparations for further launches in the Philippines, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Eastern Europe are under way.

15. The Training and Capacity-building Branch of UN-Habitat concentrates on improving the knowledge, skills and attitudes of local governmental officials and civil society partners, and on strengthening effectiveness, inclusiveness and transparency to achieve the millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020. The strategy is to build capacity by providing support to national and local training and institutional-support organizations in order to enable them to become more effective in their capacity-building work. Given the scale of the challenge posed by the Millennium Declaration goal, a special effort is being made to expand the networks of partner capacity-building institutions and to maximize the dissemination and cascading of new methods and tools. This is being done through a cycle of activities that includes the convening of subregional workshops for the formulation and review of capacity-building strategies; the development, in partnership with others, of generic methods and tools and provision of support in their adaptation to local contexts; training of trainers; and the provision of follow-up support to national and local training institutions.

16. With the reform of UN-Habitat, there is a stronger focus by its Urban Secretariat Branch on monitoring and research to fill a critical knowledge gap and to provide substantive information for policy formulation and informed participation. The Branch contributes to global reporting by preparing the two flagship reports of UN-Habitat, *The State of the World's Cities* and *Global Report on Human Settlements*, in alternating years. The next issues of the two reports, the *Global Report on Human Settlements 2003* and *The State of the World's Cities 2004*, will describe the progress made towards achieving the millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020. A global database on slum conditions is being created and specific research is being commissioned to gather and assess baseline and time-series data. Research and reporting will assist national and local authorities and their partners in setting priorities for slum upgrading and poverty reduction. The 2001 editions of both reports provided a wealth of comparative information on urban poverty, environment and gender issues. These reports are targeted at decision makers, researchers and civil society. The Global Urban Observatory and best practices programmes of the Urban Secretariat Branch have been reorganized and strengthened through the allocation of additional human resources. This is expected to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat to collect and analyse global data and information on the implementation of the Habitat Agenda, in particular, and on human settlements conditions and trends, in general. The team responsible for the preparation of the two flagship reports has also been strengthened in order to improve the global reporting capacity of UN-Habitat.

17. With the UN-Habitat focus on urban poverty, there is a need to understand better the economics of slums. The Urban Economy and Finance Branch of UN-Habitat implements two programmes related to this issue:

(a) **Development and strengthening of housing finance systems and institutions.** Eighty per cent of housing in the cities of the developing world is currently financed incrementally by personal or family savings. Slum-dwellers need to be provided with adequate credit facilities to improve their living conditions. The activities of the Branch include (i) the identification of innovative approaches to housing finance, including public/private partnerships, microcredit systems and local finance mechanisms; and (ii) the strengthening of housing finance systems through the sharing of experience among housing and related finance institutions in developing countries;

(b) **Enhancing productivity in the urban informal sector.** The Branch is undertaking a review of city charters, licensing and other regulatory provisions that inhibit or impinge negatively on the functioning and productivity of the informal sector and is developing a framework of measures to improve the environment for self-employment, including access to

credit by small-scale and medium-scale enterprises in developing countries.

18. UN-Habitat has reoriented its operational activities to support its normative functions related to the Millennium Declaration and to help to enlarge workable solutions to the slum upgrading. Within the overall priorities and substantive direction of the work programme of UN-Habitat, including work with the Cities Alliance, the main function of the Regional Technical Cooperation Division, as the operational arm of UN-Habitat is to put in place and test UN-Habitat policies and strategies at the regional, national and local levels. The Division's work is carried out by the regional offices for Africa and the Arab States, for Asia and the Pacific and for Latin America and the Caribbean. The Division has a portfolio of over 150 ongoing projects and about 50 pipeline projects in 61 developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and also provides substantive advisory services for project formulation and development. Developing countries now participate more actively in technical cooperation, building their capacities and thereby creating the conditions to reduce poverty through slum upgrading and the implementation of related recommendations in the Habitat Agenda.

19. UN-Habitat is committed to strengthening its global programmes, such as the best practice programme, the water for African cities programme, the local Agenda 21 programme, the sustainable cities programme, the urban management programme, the risk and disaster management programme, the safer cities programme, the United Nations housing rights programme and the Global Urban Observatory, with a view to developing innovative and effective slum-upgrading strategies and to articulating of global norms related to urban governance, urban poverty reduction, slum upgrading, shelter and basic services.

C. UN-Habitat Foundation

20. The United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation was established in 1978 with a start-up capital of US$ 4 million (contributed by the United Nations Environment Programme). Although originally conceptualized as a separate financial institution, the Commission on Human Settlements, in its resolution 2/2 of 4 April 1979,[4] endorsed the functional integration of the Foundation into the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements and the use of its resources for the activities of the Centre as a whole. The Foundation has two sources of income: general purpose contributions and special purpose contributions.

21. General purpose contributions are voluntary contributions made by Governments to UN-Habitat with no specific allocation or conditionality within the overall work programme and budget approved by the Governing Council. During the 1990s, the annual general purpose contributions to the Foundation averaged around US$ 3.6 million, paid by a relatively small number of donor countries. A concerted effort was made to solicit more general purpose contributions, which led to a doubling of such contributions in 2001 (US$ 7.3 million). It should, however, be noted that 40 per cent came from one country and that six major donor countries accounted for 80 per cent of the contributions. Apart from the small donor base, another problem is the relative unpredictability of the general purpose contributions. Multi-year pledges are made only in exceptional cases and even annual pledges are becoming the exception rather than the norm. Most donor countries decide during the course of the current year how much they will contribute to the Foundation and advise UN-Habitat accordingly.

22. Special purpose contributions are contributions made by Governments or other donors that are earmarked for a specific purpose or project. These contributions are fully spent on operational or substantive activities and related programme support costs. This type of contribution is even more unpredictable than general purpose contributions and sometimes has a tendency to diffuse the focus of the UN-Habitat work programme. At the same time, it should be noted that the special purpose contributions have supported a number of key programmes and activities of UN-Habitat in past years. The amount of special purpose contributions has varied, from US$ 3.8 million in 1990 to US$ 9.7 million in 1999. During the 1990s, there was a shift in donor funding, away from general purpose contributions towards special purpose contributions.

23. UN-Habitat is currently undertaking an extensive review with the aim of designing a new approach towards its financial base and its work programme. The review is expected to improve its capacity to perform as a fully fledged United Nations programme and to assist in achieving the millennium development target of a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100

million slum-dwellers by 2020. On 12 March 2002, UN-Habitat presented to the Committee of Permanent Representatives a draft proposal for revitalization, through partnerships with international development banks and other finance institutions, of the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, originally created as a revolving fund to support, inter alia, selected shelter and human settlements programmes in developing countries and the strengthening of housing finance institutions. Various options to revitalize the Foundation are being reviewed, including, among others, the capitalization of the Foundation with a mix of long-term pledges and endowments, its conversion to an independent not-for-profit company with limited liability, its integration with the technical cooperation overhead income and/or the establishment of a separate trust fund for slum upgrading. These options are not mutually exclusive and the detailed implications are still to be studied. They will be put forward to Member States for their review in the course of this year.

D. Partnership

24. As a fully fledged United Nations programme, UN-Habitat would play a more forward-looking role in addressing new challenges and promoting new partnerships and facilitating contacts and cooperation, including information exchange and policy support to Habitat Agenda partners at the international, national and local levels. UN-Habitat would also continue strengthening its work with the key partners in the United Nations system including the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the United Nations Secretariat and the World Bank.

25. One of the main strengths of UN-Habitat within the United Nations system is in its partnerships with associations of local authorities and with non-governmental organizations working in the areas of urban poverty and shelter. These partnerships allow UN-Habitat to be a more effective advocate for these issues at the local level in the United Nations system and they provide direct local support for UN-Habitat programmes and policies and for its work on the ground. UN-Habitat promotes the recognition of cities and local authorities and their world associations as partners of the United Nations in the quest for a safer and better world and promotes dialogue among governments at all levels and Habitat Agenda partners on all issues related to effective decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities.

26. UN-Habitat will also consolidate the considerable progress achieved in coordinating and promoting stronger roles for local authorities and major groups of civil society in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. This may include more effective mainstreaming of cities and local authorities and their organizations in the work of the United Nations, as solicited with regard to institution-building in post-conflict societies, and a broader reach for the Advisory Committee of Local Authorities.

E. Policy coordination

27. The Executive Director of UN-Habitat participated in the meeting of the Chief Executives Board held in Rome on 10 and 11 April 2002, and in the High-level Committee on Programmes. By participating in the Chief Executives Board, UN-Habitat further enhances its capacity to be fully effective in discharging its mandate to coordinate the implementation of the Habitat Agenda and to forge inter-agency partnerships on shelter and sustainable human settlements development. This will also promote the visibility, attention and support that human settlements require as a cross-sectoral dimension of development.

28. UN-Habitat has enhanced its participation in the United Nations Development Group. This is expected to lead to a more productive and effective collaboration with United Nations agencies, programmes, funds and country teams in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda. It would be of benefit in giving higher visibility to human settlements issues, with particular reference to the millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020.

29. It would also enable UN-Habitat to intensify its efforts and to enhance its operational role at the country level. This could encourage all members of the United Nations Development Group, other United Nations programmes, funds, organizations and agencies

and the Bretton Woods institutions to support regional, national and local urban observatories, networks and capacity-building institutions and to incorporate a specific chapter on shelter and sustainable human settlements development into common country assessments and United Nations development assistance frameworks.

30. At its most recent session, the Commission on Human Settlements, by resolution 18/5 of 16 February 2001,[5] requested the Executive Director of UN-Habitat to promote the merger of the Urban Environment Forum and the International Forum on Urban Poverty into a new urban forum, a decision affirmed by the General Assembly in resolution 56/206. The first session of the World Urban Forum was held in Nairobi, from 29 April to 3 May 2002. The Forum was an open-ended gathering of experts, in which strong emphasis was placed on the participation of Habitat Agenda partners. Its main focus was sustainable urbanization as the main contribution of UN-Habitat to the preparatory process for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and on eliminating overlaps and identifying synergies among development agencies in the implementation of the Habitat Agenda.

31. As task manager of chapters 7 and 21 of Agenda 21,[6] concerning, respectively, sustainable settlements and waste management, UN-Habitat participates in the biannual meetings of the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development. In the lead-up to the World Summit, UN-Habitat prepared two reports, one factual and one analytical, on the progress made in the implementation of the two chapters of Agenda 21. These reports were merged with reports of other task managers in the United Nations system to form the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Agenda 21 (E/CN.17/PC.2/7). The report of the Secretary-General formed the foundation of the preparatory process for the Summit.

III. Recommendations

32. UN-Habitat is currently undertaking an extensive review with the aim of designing a new approach towards its financial base and its work programme. The review is being undertaken to improve the capacity of UN-Habitat to perform as a fully fledged United Nations programme and to assist in implementing the measures outlined in the Habitat Agenda and the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and in achieving the millennium development target of significantly improving the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020. Once the review is completed, adequate institutional and financial support will be required from the international community.

33. Member States are encouraged to support UN-Habitat in its efforts to intensify dialogue among governments at all levels and Habitat Agenda partners on all issues related to effective decentralization and the strengthening of local authorities, within the legal framework of each country, in support of the Habitat Agenda, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium and the millennium development target to achieve a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum-dwellers by 2020.

Notes

[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), Istanbul, 3-14 June 1996* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.97.IV.6), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[2] See General Assembly resolution S-25/2, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

[4] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/34/8), annex I.

[5] Ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 8* (A/56/8), annex I.

[6] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro*, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

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Identical letters dated 1 August 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly and President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you the report prepared by the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism, a group which I established in October 2001 to identify the implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations and to formulate recommendations to me.

The Policy Working Group's report aims to prioritize the Organization's activities regarding terrorism, and includes a set of specific recommendations on how the United Nations system might function more coherently and effectively in this very complex field. I am currently considering the Group's recommendations.

I should be grateful if the present letter and report could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

* A/57/150.

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Annex

Report of the Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism

Summary

The Policy Working Group considered that the United Nations should concentrate its direct role in counter-terrorism on the areas in which the Organization has a comparative advantage. In general terms, the United Nations should uphold, bolster and reassert the leading principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, the core of which are undermined and threatened by terrorism. The Organization's activities should be part of a tripartite strategy supporting global efforts to:

(a) **Dissuade** disaffected groups from embracing terrorism;

(b) **Deny** groups or individuals the means to carry out acts of terrorism;

(c) Sustain broad-based international **cooperation** in the struggle against terrorism.

In efforts at **dissuasion**, the Organization has made and ought to continue to make its contribution through norm setting, human rights and communications. The United Nations has a primary role in preparing for the adoption and effective implementation of legal instruments. It should institute a periodic review of the existing treaty regime, and must underscore the linkages between instruments of international criminal law and counter-terrorism conventions.

At the same time, the United Nations must ensure that the protection of human rights is conceived as an essential concern. Terrorism often thrives where human rights are violated, which adds to the need to strengthen action to combat violations of human rights. Terrorism itself should also be understood as an assault on basic rights. In all cases, the fight against terrorism must be respectful of international human rights obligations.

In its public pronouncements, the United Nations should project a clear and principled message, underscoring the unacceptability of terrorism, highlighting the Organization's role in addressing and preventing it, and ensuring that the fight against terrorism does not obscure the core work of the United Nations. These messages must be targeted to key audiences — particularly to achieve a greater impact in dissuading would-be supporters of terrorist acts. The work of the Department of Public Information and the United Nations information centres must be enhanced to this end.

The unique mandate of the Counter-Terrorism Committee places it at the centre of United Nations activities to **deny** opportunities for the commission of acts of terrorism. The United Nations system as a whole must ensure its readiness to support the Committee's efforts to achieve the implementation of measures to counter terrorism. One specific area in which United Nations agencies can provide assistance in this process is through the development of model legislation for Member States' compliance with international instruments and pertinent resolutions.

Given concerns that terrorists may seek access to stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction or related technologies, United Nations activities in the field of disarmament must gain renewed relevance. In addition to reinforcing its work in this arena and to enhancing its capacity to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee, when needed, the Department of Disarmament Affairs should draw public attention to the threat posed by the potential use of weapons of mass destruction in terrorist acts.

Preventive action, especially measures to strengthen the capacity of States, can help to create inhospitable environments for terrorism. This may be achieved through effective post-conflict peace-building and by ensuring that peacekeeping mandates are sensitive to issues related to terrorism.

In order to render international efforts to counter terrorism effective, **cooperation** between the United Nations and other international actors must be made more systematic, ensuring an appropriate division of labour based on comparative advantage. Specifically, the next high-level meeting between the United Nations and regional organizations in 2003 should establish terrorism as an agenda item, with the goal of developing an international action plan.

Similarly, the United Nations family must ensure a higher degree of internal coordination and coherence. This effort will require periodic reviews by the Executive Committee on Peace and Security of United Nations work on terrorism and even the strengthening of some offices, notably the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the United Nations Secretariat. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination should review system-wide activity in order to ensure that coordination is taking place.

I. Introduction

1. The terrorist attacks on the United States of America on 11 September 2001 caused the international community to focus on the issue of terrorism with renewed intensity. Within the span of a few weeks, the Security Council unanimously passed resolutions 1368 (2001) and 1373 (2001), the General Assembly adopted resolution 56/1 by consensus, and convened a special session. Each of those steps served to underline the depth of shared international commitment to an effective, sustained and multilateral response to the problem of terrorism.

2. The Policy Working Group on the United Nations and Terrorism was established at the behest of the Secretary-General in October 2001, within that context and to those ends. Its purpose has been to identify the longer-term implications and broad policy dimensions of terrorism for the United Nations and to formulate recommendations on the steps that the United Nations system might take to address the issue.

3. The Policy Working Group is chaired by Kieran Prendergast, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, and is comprised of the following members: Hans Corell, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and The Legal Counsel; Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna; Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs; Jayantha Dhanapala, Under-Secretary-General for Disarmament Affairs; Michael Doyle, Assistant Secretary-General and Special Adviser to the Secretary-General; Ibrahima Fall, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs; Ibrahim Gambari, Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser of the Secretary-General for Special Assignments in Africa; Edward Luck, Director, Center on International Organization of the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University; David Malone, President, International Peace Academy; Edward Mortimer, Director of Communications, Executive Office of the Secretary-General; Giandomenico Picco, Personal Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations; Bertrand Ramcharan, Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; Michael Sheehan, Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations; Danilo Türk, Assistant Secretary-General for Political Affairs; and Brian Urquhart, former Under-Secretary-General. Mark Quarterman of the Department of Political Affairs serves as the Secretary of the Group.

4. The Group determined that its report should place the role of the United Nations in the struggle against terrorism in context, prioritize the Organization's activities regarding the issue, and contain a set of specific recommendations on how the United Nations system might function more coherently and effectively in this very complex field.

5. The Policy Working Group established subgroups to address the following specific issues:

(a) International legal instruments and international criminal justice issues;

(b) Human rights;

(c) Activities of the United Nations system;

(d) Weapons of mass destruction, other weapons and technology;

(e) Use of ideology (secular and religious) to justify terrorism;

(f) Counter-Terrorism Committee of the Security Council;

(g) Media and communications;

(h) Non-United Nations multilateral initiatives.

The subgroups were composed of members of the Policy Working Group, United Nations officials and outside experts. The subgroups made every effort to include diverse perspectives on the problem. Each subgroup prepared a detailed report. Their principal purpose was to develop the background information and policy recommendations that form the basis of the present report.

6. The Policy Working Group established relationships with groups both within and outside the United Nations system, including the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, the International Peace Academy and the Center on International Organization at Columbia University. The International Peace Academy drafted two background papers and organized two meetings for the Group, at which academic experts provided background information and conceptual ideas. The Center on International

Organization held four round-table discussions on various topics related to terrorism, which were attended by academic experts, policy analysts, representatives of Member States and United Nations staff. The Center also commissioned eight papers on terrorism that were discussed during the round-table meetings. Expertise of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention was channelled into the Group's deliberations through the participation of its Executive Director as a member, and through the work of the subgroups on international legal instruments and international criminal justice issues and on activities of the United Nations system.

7. In January 2002, the chair of the Group submitted to the Secretary-General a programme for the preparation of the present report. In March 2002, the chair submitted a note to the Secretary-General, setting forth key recommendations for possible implementation pending the completion of the final report. Efforts are under way to implement many of those recommendations.

8. The members of the Group realize that their work will not end with the submission of the present report. If the Secretary-General agrees to some or all of the attached recommendations, it will be necessary to prepare an implementation plan with details on any additional resources or modifications in mandates that are required. The Group is ready to continue its efforts to see this project through to its conclusion.

General considerations

9. It is important to state what the Policy Working Group did not attempt to do. Rather than taking a comprehensive approach, the Group focused specifically on areas in which the United Nations would have a comparative advantage and could make a fresh and tangible contribution to the international anti-terrorism effort. The Group has not attempted to devise a definition of terrorism, identify its diverse roots or address specific instances of terrorist activity. The Group does not believe that the United Nations is well placed to play an active operational role in efforts to suppress terrorist groups, to pre-empt specific terrorist strikes, or to develop dedicated intelligence-gathering capacities. Rather, the Group has focused on practical steps that the United Nations might take in the following areas of activity: (a) dissuading disaffected groups from embracing terrorism; (b) denying groups or individuals the means to carry out such acts; and (c) sustaining broad-based international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism on the basis of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

10. Counter-terrorism activities are carried out through bilateral and multilateral cooperation among national agencies devoted to law enforcement, intelligence and security. By and large, such measures do not require the Organization's involvement. On the other hand, as the responses of a number of Member States to the Counter-Terrorism Committee have indicated, there may well be places where the United Nations system could assist in providing or organizing capacity-building efforts related to law enforcement, criminal justice and the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).

11. The Group is mindful of the multiple ways in which terrorism challenges the core principles and mandate of the Organization, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations. Terrorism is, and is intended to be, an assault on the principles of law, order, human rights and peaceful settlement of disputes on which the world body was founded. However, despite its relatively wide use as a technique, terrorism is not a single phenomenon, but must be understood in the light of the context from which terrorist activities arise. It is not a problem that primarily springs from any single ethnic or religious group. Rather, terror has been used as a tactic in almost every corner of the world, making no distinctions as to the wealth, gender or age of its victims, who are largely civilians. To be sure, we have seen in our time terrorism being used as a strategy.

12. Most terrorist acts have been carried out by specific groups with limited agendas, using small weapons, and within the boundaries of individual States. Transnational networks of the type that perpetrated the 11 September attacks are a relatively new phenomenon. Nevertheless, the international implications and linkages of the more traditional form of terrorism should not be overlooked. Over time, groups based in one country may take on a transnational character, carrying out attacks across one border, receiving funding from private parties or a government across another, and procuring arms from multiple sources. Terrorism in a single country can readily become a threat to regional peace and security owing to spill-over effects, such as cross-border violence and the creation of refugee populations. It is therefore difficult to draw sharp distinctions between domestic and international terrorism.

13. Without attempting a comprehensive definition of terrorism, it would be useful to delineate some broad characteristics of the phenomenon. Terrorism is, in most cases, essentially a political act. It is meant to inflict dramatic and deadly injury on civilians and to create an atmosphere of fear, generally for a political or ideological (whether secular or religious) purpose. Terrorism is a criminal act, but it is more than mere criminality. To overcome the problem of terrorism it is necessary to understand its political nature as well as its basic criminality and psychology. The United Nations needs to address both sides of this equation.

14. While terrorist acts are usually perpetrated by subnational or transnational groups, terror has also been adopted by rulers at various times as an instrument of control. The rubric of counter-terrorism can be used to justify acts in support of political agendas, such as the consolidation of political power, elimination of political opponents, inhibition of legitimate dissent and/or suppression of resistance to military occupation. Labelling opponents or adversaries as terrorists offers a time-tested technique to de-legitimize and demonize them. The United Nations should beware of offering, or be perceived to be offering, a blanket or automatic endorsement of all measures taken in the name of counter-terrorism.

15. The phenomenon of terrorism is complex. This does not, however, imply that it is impossible to adopt moral clarity regarding attacks on civilians. Terrorism deserves universal condemnation, and the struggle against terrorism requires intellectual and moral clarity and a carefully differentiated implementation plan.

16. Just as terrorists seek to undermine the core principles and purposes of the United Nations, so it is through a determined effort to bolster and reassert these guiding principles and purposes that the world body can best contribute to the struggle against terrorism. The lack of hope for justice provides breeding grounds for terrorism. Where United Nations efforts to reduce lawlessness and despair in the world succeed, terrorism will find no nourishment. The Group therefore suggests that it is in the realm of norms, human rights, justice and communications that the comparative advantages of the United Nations will be most apparent and that it will make the greatest difference. Through its conventions, resolutions, statements and actions, the Organization can help to dissuade disaffected groups from choosing the terrorist path and those who aid, abet or excuse terrorist acts from maintaining those ties or sympathies. The universal character, global reach and international legitimacy of the United Nations constitute important assets upon which it can draw in this effort. The Secretary-General's credibility in so many different quarters may equally be of great use in specific cases.

17. Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) is at the same time a comprehensive and a specific statement of the international community's desire to deny terrorists the tools of their trade — finance, secrecy, arms and shelter — but it certainly was not the first. Through the years, a number of conventions, agencies and programmes — United Nations and non-United Nations — have sought to curb the access of terrorists to the means of carrying out their violent attacks. This is no easy task, and it demands the sustained and specific cooperation of a variety of national, regional and global agencies and arrangements. The Group envisions the United Nations system playing an important role in the effort by building on its substantial work on disarmament and curbing weapons of mass destruction, on implementing the provisions of Council resolution 1373 (2001), and on narrowing the space available to terrorists through post-conflict peace-building and related preventive measures.

18. The Group understands that these two tasks — dissuasion and denial — demand a response that is both multi-layered and coherent, that unfolds within a multilateral framework yet allows each participating organization, State and agency to contribute what it does best. The United Nations has a key place in this effort, but it needs to work out a sensible division of labour with the many other players. Given that this is the first attempt at a United Nations system-wide strategy for dealing with terrorism, careful attention must be paid to the institutional, bureaucratic and financial questions, the answers to which can help to ensure an integrated response to this unprecedented challenge. More fundamentally, the Organization is uniquely situated to provide the political cohesion and principled purpose required to sustain broad-based international cooperation to oppose terrorism.

19. In pursuing this tripartite strategy of dissuasion, denial and cooperation to counter terrorism, the United Nations cannot and must not retreat from the other pressing issues on its wide agenda. In this regard, the Group was mindful of the address by the Secretary-General during the general debate at the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in which he stated

that the problems, such as poverty, HIV/AIDS and environmental degradation, that faced the global community before 11 September 2001 remained just as urgent afterwards. The Group further recognized that many of the Organization's existing programmes could help to reduce the appeal of terrorism and the pool of human, material and financial resources that sustain it. As a result, the Group decided to recommend neither substantial modifications to the Organization's agenda, nor organizational changes within the United Nations system or the diversion of major resources to the struggle against terrorism. The Group, in its review of the activities of the United Nations system, recognized that the Organization's terrorism-related efforts would be more effective if better coordinated, supported by modestly enhanced resources, and shaped by a more sharply defined strategy and priorities.

20. The present report begins by focusing on international legal instruments, human rights and behavioural norm setting — which can be powerful instruments for dissuasion. The second section addresses three key tools for denial: the United Nations efforts at disarmament and curbing weapons of mass destruction; implementation of the provisions of resolution 1373 (2001) and the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee; and the contributions that United Nations peace-building and conflict-prevention efforts can make to narrowing the space in which terrorists operate. The third section considers ways of sustaining cooperation among the Member States, of working with non-United Nations multilateral initiatives, and of fostering greater coherence within the United Nations system. The report concludes with a concise, prioritized list of recommendations for future United Nations efforts to counter terrorism.

II. Dissuasion

A. International legal instruments

21. The Policy Working Group believes that the setting of international norms through the continuing promotion and adoption of international legal instruments, the protection of human rights and the dissemination of a clear principled message should remain a central priority of United Nations efforts on this issue.

22. International efforts in the past decade have resulted in the adoption of international instruments and other measures at the international and regional levels that create a legal framework to combat international terrorism. These include 19 international and regional instruments (see appendix), as well as resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The international community, led by the Security Council, has unequivocally determined that international terrorism represents a threat to international peace and security. International action pursued within the framework of the international legal instruments represents the most effective and legitimate response to that threat.

23. The effectiveness of any international legal regime depends on its implementation and support by States. The United Nations system should intensify efforts to raise awareness of the relevant instruments relating to international terrorism and transnational organized crime. The existing international legal instruments relating to terrorism do not create an integrated system, however, and gaps remain. In addition, the pace of their ratification remains too slow.

24. Disarmament is a particularly important area for legal norm setting. Additional mechanisms are needed to ensure compliance with obligations and responsibilities and to enhance transparency.

25. International terrorism and transnational organized crime are often closely interrelated and connected, for example, through the trafficking of drugs and arms, and money-laundering. Therefore, a comprehensive programme to counter international terrorism will be more effective if it is coordinated with the struggle against transnational organized crime. As the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[a] enters into force, the United Nations Office at Vienna (where the secretariat of the Convention is located) will have an important role to play in further exploring the links and in promoting such coordination.

B. Human rights

26. The protection and promotion of human rights under the rule of law is essential in the prevention of terrorism. First, terrorism often thrives in environments in which human rights are violated. Terrorists may exploit human rights violations to gain support for their

cause. Second, it must be understood clearly that terrorism itself is a violation of human rights. Terrorist acts that take life violate the right to life set forth in article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.[b] Third, it must also be understood that international law requires observance of basic human rights standards in the struggle against terrorism. The struggle against international terrorism will be further enhanced if the most serious crimes committed by terrorists are tried before the International Criminal Court and prosecuted under its Statute (provided that the relevant national court cannot or will not prosecute). Since the Statute covers the category of crimes against humanity, which includes murder and extermination committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack on any civilian population, certain terrorist acts might therefore be tried under the Statute.

27. The struggle against terrorism should be carried out in keeping with international human rights obligations. The Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other international leaders have highlighted this point. In addressing the Security Council on 18 January 2002, the Secretary-General stated:

> "While we certainly need vigilance to prevent acts of terrorism, and firmness in condemning and punishing them, it will be self-defeating if we sacrifice other key priorities — such as human rights — in the process."

28. The various international instruments on human rights include clear limitations on the actions that States may take within the context of the fight against terrorism. States should be made aware of the responsibilities placed upon them by the various human rights instruments and reminded that key provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights cannot be derogated from.

C. Behavioural norm setting

29. The United Nations also has an important role to play in convincing communities that terrorist methods are unacceptable. However, the United Nations Secretariat traditionally communicates with Governments, and has tended to be more effective in reaching the elite than aggrieved communities within Member States. These objectives require both a clear, consistent message and innovative engagement with the media and Member States.

30. Three overarching goals should lead United Nations public communication efforts in this arena: first, to reach those who are not convinced that terrorism is unacceptable, and to persuade them that there is no valid cause for which it can be used; second, to highlight the Organization's role in addressing and preventing it; and third, to prevent the core work of the United Nations from being obscured by the Organization's response to terrorism.

III. Denial

A. Counter-Terrorism Committee

31. The Counter-Terrorism Committee, a committee of the whole of the Security Council established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001), is unique, both in the breadth of its mandate and in the innovative work. It has been compared to the various sanctions committees created by the Security Council because, like those committees, it monitors the implementation by States of Council resolutions. However, the character and scope of the Committee's mandate and working methods represent an important innovation and open new possibilities for inter-State cooperation.

32. In its unanimous adoption of resolution 1373 (2001) on 28 September 2001, the Security Council for the first time imposed measures not against a State, its leaders, nationals or commodities, but against acts of terrorism throughout the world and the terrorists themselves. It is one of the most expansive resolutions in the history of the Council, with a focus on ensuring that any person who participates in the financing, planning, preparation or perpetration of terrorist acts, or who supports terrorist acts, is brought to justice, and that such acts are established as serious criminal offences in domestic law and regulation with punishments that duly reflect their seriousness. The Council called upon States to submit to the Counter-Terrorism Committee reports on their implementation of the resolution. The Committee has established subcommittees to review those reports, with the assistance of experts in relevant fields, and it conducts each review in partnership with the State that submitted the report. That partnership may lead the Committee, United Nations agencies and/or certain other States to

provide a substantial degree of technical assistance and cooperation to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

33. The Counter-Terrorism Committee should be at the centre of United Nations activities related to terrorism, with the United Nations system as a whole providing it with the necessary assistance. In order to allow the Committee to make use of the various resources available in the United Nations system and to create a veritable network on terrorism issues, it may become necessary to consider strengthening the support that the Committee receives from the Secretariat.

B. Weapons of mass destruction, other weapons and weapons technology

34. There is no reliable assessment of the quantity and quality of weapons, dual-use and related materials, devices and technologies in the possession of groups and individuals associated with terrorism. It is clear, however, that as long as stockpiles of any kinds of weapons-related materials, devices or technologies exist, terrorists may seek to obtain them.

35. Historical experience indicates that, in most cases, terrorists are more likely to continue to use conventional techniques that are technically undemanding and not dangerous for them to handle. Of course, the latter point does not apply to individuals and groups that are willing to risk or give their lives when carrying out terrorist attacks. In the light of the 11 September attacks on the United States, it has become tragically clear that the calculated use of civilian technologies, such as commercial airplanes as weapons against civilian targets, is a possible terrorist technique. Since 11 September, there is a greater probability of imitation and inventiveness in the planning and execution of terrorist attacks.

36. The Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has stated that he considers the theft of a nuclear weapon and terrorists possessing the means and competence to manufacture and detonate a nuclear explosive relatively unlikely. The deliberate exposure to nuclear material leading to harmful effects on people, property and environment is a more plausible option. A "dirty bomb" scenario, in which radioactive material is dispersed by a conventional explosive, can be included as part of this option. Numerous difficulties remain, however, in defining the nuclear terrorist threat, given the hundreds of confirmed cases of nuclear smuggling (some involving small amounts of weapon-usable materials), as well as significant uncertainties about the status of such materials in States that are known to possess nuclear weapons. While the weaponization and use of large quantities of chemical and biological agents is regarded as unlikely because of the sophisticated scientific and technological requirements for their production, the recent anthrax scare in the aftermath of 11 September has shown that small-scale operations using these agents could cause societal disruption and have economic consequences, in addition to the human cost and psychological effects.

37. Terrorists continue to make extensive use of small arms, light weapons and explosives for a variety of terrorist acts. Small arms and light weapons are relatively inexpensive, extremely durable and easy to carry and conceal. As previously stated, networks and strong operational links among terrorists, drug traffickers and arms brokers make it easier to transfer this category of weapons across borders. Diversions from governmental depots and illicit production are major sources of the illicit trade in these weapons. The Programme of Action[5] adopted in 2001 by the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects observed that such trafficking fuels organized crime and terrorism. The Programme of Action urges States and appropriate international or regional organizations to provide assistance to combat the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons linked to drug trafficking, transnational organized crime and terrorism. The Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition,[4] which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, offers an instrument against illicit trafficking which involves organized criminal groups as defined by its parent Convention.

C. Prevention and resolution of armed conflicts

38. Terrorism is often related to armed conflict. While the prevention and resolution of armed conflict should not primarily be conceived of as anti-terrorist activities, they can assist such activities by narrowing the space in which terrorists operate. The United Nations has a long history of working to prevent and

resolve armed conflict. In his report on the prevention of armed conflict (A/55/985-S/2001/574 and Corr.1), submitted in 2001 to the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Secretary-General placed the prevention of armed conflict firmly within the Charter-mandated scope of the Organization's activities. The Secretary-General set forth a plan for enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist States in preventing conflict and engaging in peace-building activities in post-conflict societies that involved two types of strategies — operational prevention and structural prevention. Operational prevention refers to immediate measures taken in the context of imminent or actual crisis, and structural prevention comprises longer-term measures to remove the causes of conflict.

39. **Operational prevention** is relevant because any measures that alleviate crises and prevent armed conflicts from developing or expanding could lower the likelihood that terrorist acts related to such conflicts would occur. While there is not necessarily a direct cause and effective relationship between armed conflict and terrorism, containing a crisis, and showing evidence of progress towards resolving the issues underlying it, may lessen support among aggrieved communities for the terrorist groups that purport to represent them.

40. In paragraph 99 of the above-mentioned report, the Secretary-General provided the following definition of developmental assistance aimed at **structural prevention**: "It can ... facilitate the creation of opportunities and the political, economic and social spaces within which indigenous actors can identify, develop and use the resources necessary to build a peaceful, equitable and just society". If such efforts assist societies to resolve conflict peacefully within the rule of law, grievances that might have been expressed through terrorist acts are more likely to be addressed through political, legal and social means. In addition, effective structural prevention measures would strengthen the capacities of States to avoid the type of protracted armed conflict that weakened Afghanistan and enabled the rise within its territory of transnational terrorist networks.

41. The Policy Working Group believes that preventive action, especially measures to strengthen the capacity of States, can help to create inhospitable environments for terrorism. Anti-terrorist concerns should not drive preventive activities. However, in particular conflicts in which terrorism has been prevalent, the United Nations system should, in its development of preventive and peace-building programmes, be mindful of including measures, such as those set forth in the recommendations contained in section V below, that reduce the space for terrorist activities and increase the capability of States to address terrorist threats.

IV. Cooperation

A. Non-United Nations multilateral initiatives

42. Over the past two decades, multilateral institutions and regional organizations have launched a variety of counter-terrorist initiatives which have gained momentum with the growing threat of international terrorism in the wake of the 11 September attacks.

43. Many regional organizations have adopted conventions that deal explicitly with the issue of terrorism, thus complementing on a regional level the 12 international conventions on terrorism. Most of them establish common extradition procedures, state the aim of cooperation and call for the exchange of information. The European Union has taken a leading role in the field of police and judicial cooperation, not least because of its high degree of integration. Measures include: a common arrest warrant; a common list of terrorist organizations; routine exchange of information between member States and the European Police Office (Europol); the establishment of Eurojust (a coordination body composed of magistrates, prosecutors and police officers); joint investigative teams of police and magistrates across national boundaries; and an effort to establish a common definition of terrorist activities for criminal justice purposes. On a more global scale, Interpol does important work, on which regional organizations could build. With 179 member States, Interpol collects, stores, analyses and disseminates intelligence about suspected individuals and groups and their activities.

44. Secretariats of some regional organizations have established specialized units, task forces or designated posts that focus on terrorism. Such steps establish clear delineations of responsibility, especially for facilitating inter-organizational cooperation, and provide clear points of contact.

45. Certain organizations have taken action to curb the financing of terrorism. The Financial Action Task Force on Money-laundering, an intergovernmental organization created by the Group of Seven industrialized countries but now comprising 28 member States, plays a leading role in setting standards and effecting the necessary changes in national legislation on terrorist financing. On 31 October 2001, the Task Force issued eight special recommendations on terrorist laundering which commit member States to a wide range of legislative and regulatory action. The United Nations has been involved in this area through the activities undertaken within the framework of the Global Programme against Money-laundering, implemented by the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention which works in close coordination with the Task Force.

46. Various multilateral groups provide technical assistance to States to help them to develop or enhance a variety of legal, financial and other actions to counter terrorism. Finally, many organizations have put enhanced emphasis on the importance of interregional political and religious dialogue. The European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference have launched a cross-cultural dialogue at the level of foreign ministers.

47. The potential role of the United Nations in working with regional multilateral efforts fits within the Organization's roles of norm setting, coordination, cooperation and capacity-building. The norm-setting role has been described elsewhere in the present report. In supporting coordination and cooperation, the United Nations should be guided by the following principles: First, the current ad hoc interaction between the United Nations and regional organizations should be made more systematic. Second, coordination mechanisms already in place should be used to avoid duplication of effort and waste of resources. Third, where possible, the United Nations should help regional organizations involved in counter-terrorism to develop a division of labour based on comparative advantage. Fourth, a better flow of information among regional organizations and the United Nations should be established.

B. Coordination and coherence in the United Nations system

48. Since the terrorist attacks of 11 September, virtually all component parts of the United Nations system have taken steps to incorporate activities to counter terrorism within their respective areas of work. Many of these entities have enhanced their mandates to develop counter-terrorism measures and to provide a constitutional basis for action.

49. The resulting overlaps and duplications in the efforts of United Nations agencies, funds and programmes are natural responses to an emergency and in most circumstances they provide useful opportunities for learning, as variations in programmes allow for the identification of best practice. Much more serious, however, are significant gaps in the overall repertoire of responses, and gaps between the individual mandates of organizations and the resources available to meet them.

50. There is an enormous gap between mandates and resources. The Terrorism Prevention Branch of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention has two Professional posts and the Centre itself, whose technical assistance and capacity-building tasks were expanded to include terrorism, has 34.

51. The Policy Working Group believes that there is a need for a senior-level group within the United Nations system to meet periodically to assess the system's activities on terrorism, and recommend steps to ensure its effectiveness and coherence. The Department of Political Affairs, as the focal point of the United Nations system, on terrorism, could monitor the issue on a regular basis from a political perspective, ensure that the system is represented at international meetings as appropriate, and act as convenor of the proposed senior-level group which, in order to make maximum use of existing structures, should be the Executive Committee on Peace and Security.

V. Recommendations

52. The recommendations below are grouped in accordance with the main tasks identified above. In each category, the recommendations have been presented in descending order of priority.

Dissuasion

International legal instruments

Recommendation 1

The importance of signing, ratifying and effectively implementing the 12 United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and, in particular, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism[e] of 1999, should be stressed to Member States. Both the Secretary-General and senior officials can convey this message in bilateral meetings and other forums. The basic premise of this message should be that counter-terrorism must be firmly grounded in international law.

Recommendation 2

The periodic review of the status of ratification and the action taken by States to implement the existing treaty regime on anti-terrorism should continue to be carried out every year by the Office of Legal Affairs, and, if requested by the General Assembly, analytical reviews of that regime should also be carried out.

Recommendation 3

In order to supplement anti-terrorist actions, an appeal should be made for the expeditious signature, ratification and entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[a] and its three protocols.[f]

Human rights

Recommendation 4

All relevant parts of the United Nations system should emphasize that key human rights must always be protected and may never be derogated from. The independence of the judiciary and the existence of legal remedies are essential elements for the protection of fundamental human rights in all situations involving counter-terrorism measures.

Recommendation 5

The Department of Public Information should be requested, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to publish a digest of the core jurisprudence of international and regional human rights bodies on the protection of human rights in the struggle against terrorism. Governments and human rights organizations could find such a compilation of direct use in the development of counter-terrorism policies.

Recommendation 6

The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights should convene a consultation of international, regional and subregional organizations and non-governmental organizations on the protection of human rights in the struggle against terrorism. Smaller, regional gatherings should also be considered. The Office of the High Commissioner should also make maximum use of its field presences and its regional experts, as well as the findings of the human rights treaty bodies and special rapporteurs.

Non-legal norm setting

Recommendation 7

The United Nations system, under the leadership of the Secretary-General, should deliver a consistent, clear, principled message when addressing the issue of terrorism, as follows:

(a) The targeting of unarmed civilians is wrong in all circumstances;

(b) Governments must ensure that there are avenues to enable citizens to express concerns and grievances;

(c) Military force should be used only in strict adherence with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Such use of force must be exercised in accordance with the international laws of war. The targeting of civilians and the disproportionate use of force beyond legitimate military objectives violate international humanitarian law;

(d) Security cannot be achieved by sacrificing human rights.

Recommendation 8

The Department of Public Information should initiate a review of how the United Nations can reach local populations that support terrorist aims, in a form that is designed to be "heard" by those communities. Country teams should be used to the greatest extent

possible to determine the best means of conveying messages to target audiences.

Recommendation 9

Review and enhance the outreach of the United Nations information centres to civil society, including the growing number of institutes and think-tanks in Arabic-speaking countries.

Recommendation 10

The activities of the United Nations related to the fight against terrorism should be promoted through, inter alia:

(a) Public information regarding the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, including the dissemination of positive examples of its work such as the assistance provided by the Committee and donors, and advances in regional cooperation;

(b) Dissemination of the work of United Nations agencies on the broad range of problems that relate to terrorism, including giving greater prominence to the work undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other organizations of the United Nations system in respect of educational initiatives, such as curricula reform, that aim to increase understanding, encourage tolerance and respect for human dignity, while reducing mutual mistrust between communities in conflict. Elements of the United Nations system which address the issue of education should meet to determine how best to mount a coherent worldwide programme to assist countries in which the educational systems need support or that are under the control of groups advocating terror;

(c) Promotion of the role of international law in combating terrorism.

Recommendation 11

Continue emphasizing the importance to the fight against terrorism of existing United Nations work in the areas of human rights, democratic capacity-building, and social and economic justice.

Recommendation 12

Ensure better internal communication within the United Nations system, so as to allow all departments, agencies and programmes to be well informed of the activities under way in this field of activity.

Denial

Counter-Terrorism Committee

Recommendation 13

It should be ensured that expertise developed in the various United Nations system offices is made available to the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Committee should be consulted about ways to enhance and make more sustainable the available Secretariat support for its work. Consideration should be given to convening a meeting of relevant United Nations actors and the Counter-Terrorism Committee in order to promote greater dialogue with the United Nations system. The symposium on the theme "Combating international terrorism: the contribution of the United Nations", held at Vienna on 3 and 4 June 2002, has provided a first phase for such a process.

Recommendation 14

To assist Member States and regional bodies in the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention could develop model legislation and provide advice to ensure that existing laws designed to fight domestic terrorism are amended in order to ensure their effectiveness against terrorism. Since the Centre is currently considering how best to organize itself to carry out these tasks, the Group does not have a specific recommendation on how this should be done, other than to note that additional resources may be required.

Recommendation 15

States should be encouraged to view the implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001) and, by extension, the mechanism of targeted sanctions, as an instrument of democratic governance and statecraft that would help States more effectively to control their borders, regulate trade and control the activities of illicit traffickers, terrorists, organized crime and other non-State actors.

Recommendation 16

Together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, a dialogue should be maintained with the Counter-Terrorism Committee on the importance of ensuring respect for human rights during the implementation of legislation, policies and practices to combat terrorism.

Recommendation 17

A network involving the United Nations system and the Bretton Woods institutions should be created to help Member States (in particular those needing greater assistance) to implement the recommendations of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.

Disarmament

Recommendation 18

Consideration should be given to the establishment of a mechanism under the Department for Disarmament Affairs that would produce a biennial public report on the potential use of weapons of mass destruction in terrorist acts. This mechanism would make use of existing United Nations resources and specialized databases, as well as information received from Member States, and could serve as a barometer of terrorist danger. Furthermore, this mechanism could be available to assist the Committee, either directly, by providing analysis and advice, or indirectly, by recommending appropriate cooperation between the Security Council (or the Committee) and the relevant operational agencies, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency or the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The aforementioned report could be linked to the periodic review of legislation referred to in recommendation 2 above and, if deemed appropriate, submitted to the General Assembly so as to draw the attention of the membership to this important issue.

Recommendation 19

The development of the technical capabilities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Health Organization to provide assistance to States in the event of the threat or use of weapons of mass destruction, other weapons and technologies should be encouraged.

Recommendation 20

Arrangements through which specialized agencies or related organizations can provide assistance and advice to States on how to develop and maintain adequate civil defence capability against the use of weapons of mass destruction, other weapons or technologies should be facilitated.

Recommendation 21

Relevant United Nations offices should be tasked with producing proposals to reinforce ethical norms, and the creation of codes of conduct for scientists, through international and national scientific societies and institutions that teach sciences or engineering skills related to weapons technologies, should be encouraged. Such codes of conduct would aim to prevent the involvement of defence scientists or technical experts in terrorist activities and restrict public access to knowledge and expertise on the development, production, stockpiling and use of weapons of mass destruction or related technologies.

Preventive measures

Recommendation 22

The importance of effective post-conflict peace-building should be emphasized, not only to avert the resurgence of violent conflict, but also to prevent the development of situations of lawlessness in which terrorist groups may thrive. The United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Political Affairs, and together with the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, could set up a database of best practice in these fields, which could be developed and disseminated in order to help Member States in their fight against terrorism.

Recommendation 23

Measures should be taken to ensure that the mandates of peacekeeping operations are sensitive to terrorism-related issues, providing, for instance, that civilian police officers received appropriate training on measures to identify and counter terrorist groups.

Recommendation 24

The Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention and the Department for Disarmament

Affairs should study the links between terrorism and organized crime, including drug trafficking, money-laundering, illicit trafficking of arms and corruption, which provide an environment that enables terrorist operations to expand.

Cooperation

Non-United Nations multilateral initiatives

Recommendation 25

Terrorism should be on the agenda for the next high-level meeting of the Secretary-General with regional organizations, scheduled to be held in 2003.

Recommendation 26

The above-mentioned meeting could develop an international action plan in which the United Nations would:

(a) Encourage closer cooperation among regional organizations and promote the establishment of an informal network of contacts;

(b) Call upon international financial institutions and other donors to increase the resources and technical assistance they provide to developing countries to combat the financing of terrorism;

(c) Cooperate with regional organizations in identifying best practice in the field of counter-terrorism and promote its adoption.

Recommendation 27

The Department of Political Affairs, as the focal point of the United Nations system on terrorism, should maintain contact with regional and international organizations in order to ensure that the United Nations is consistently represented at an appropriate level at international meetings on the subject.

Recommendation 28

Action should be taken to ensure that existing meetings for interaction with regional organizations include cooperation in the fight against terrorism as a priority issue in their agendas.

Recommendation 29

Measures should be taken to assign a clearer responsibility and to allocate the needed capacity for more effective liaison with Interpol and other police-related activities, in order to ensure that information flows through the United Nations system.

Coordination and coherence within the United Nations system

Recommendation 30

In order to clarify responsibilities, the Department of Political Affairs should be identified as the focal point of the United Nations system for political and strategic issues related to counter terrorism, while the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention should take the lead in assisting Member States in implementing the relevant conventions and resolutions. The Office of Legal Affairs should continue to assist Member States in the elaboration of conventions against terrorism.

Recommendation 31

Improve coordination to avoid overlaps and gaps in counter-terrorism activities should be improved by:

(a) Making counter-terrorism a regular (annual) item on the agendas of the High-level Committee on Programmes and of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination with the aim of enhancing coordination among agencies, funds and programmes;

(b) Tasking ECPS, chaired by the Department of Political Affairs as the focal point of the United Nations system on terrorism, to meet on the subject every two months in order to achieve greater coordination in the action taken by the United Nations to counter terrorism.

Notes

[a] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annex I.

[b] General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[c] See *Report of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects, New York, 9-20 July 2001* (A/CONF.192/15), chap. IV.

[d] General Assembly resolution 55/255, annex.

[e] General Assembly resolution 54/109, annex.

[f] General Assembly resolution 55/25, annexes II and III, and resolution 55/255, annex.

Appendix

These are the 19 global or regional treaties directly pertaining to the subject of international terrorism:

1. International Civil Aviation Organization, Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft. Signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963. Entered into force on 4 December 1969.

2. _____, Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft. Signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970. Entered into force on 14 October 1971.

3. _____, Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. Signed at Montreal, Canada, on 23 September 1971. Entered into force on 26 January 1973.

4. United Nations, Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents. Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 3166 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973. Entered into force on 20 February 1977 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1035, p. 167).

5. _____, International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 34/146 of 17 December 1979. Entered into force on 3 June 1983 (United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1316, p. 205).

6. International Atomic Energy Agency, Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material. Signed at Vienna and in New York on 3 March 1980. Adopted at Vienna on 26 October 1979. Entered into force on 8 February 1987.

7. International Civil Aviation Organization, Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971. Signed at Montreal, Canada, on 24 February 1988. Entered into force on 6 August 1989.

8. International Maritime Organization, Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation. Adopted in Rome on 10 March 1988. Entered into force on 1 March 1992.

9. _____, Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf. Adopted in Rome on 10 March 1988. Entered into force on 1 March 1992.

10. International Civil Aviation Organization, Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection. Done at Montreal, Canada, on 1 March 1991. Entered into force on 21 June 1998.

11. United Nations, International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 52/164 of 15 December 1997. Entered into force on 23 May 2001.

12. _____, International Convention on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism. Adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999. Entered into force on 10 April 2002.

13. League of Arab States, Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Signed at Cairo on 22 April 1998. Entered into force on 7 May 1999.

14. Organization of the Islamic Conference, Convention on Combating International Terrorism. Adopted at Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999. Not yet in force.

15. Council of Europe, European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. Opened for signature at Strasbourg, France, on 27 January 1977. Entered into force on 4 August 1978.

16. Organization of American States, Convention to Prevent and Punish the Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance. Signed at Washington, D.C., on 2 February 1971. Entered into force on 16 October 1973.

17. African Union (formerly Organization of African Unity), Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism. Adopted at Algiers on 14 July 1999. Not yet in force.

18. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism. Signed at Kathmandu on 4 November 1987. Entered into force on 22 August 1988.

19. Commonwealth of Independent States, Treaty on Cooperation among the States Members of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Combating Terrorism. Adopted at Minsk on 4 June 1999. Entered into force in accordance with its article 22.